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20 October 1983

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SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 25 June-5 July 1983

Praise for Soviet Policies

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1341 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] The defense and strengthening of peace on earth is the central point of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Evidence of this can be seen in the entire history of the Country of Soviets and in the numerous peaceful initiatives and practical steps made by the Soviet Union, the newspaper UNEN writes in its international review.

The results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the documents adopted at these meetings confirm the firm resolve of the Country of Soviets to follow a course for the development and strengthening of good-neighborly relations with all the states of the world, and to prevent any changes in the existing military and strategic balance. The U.S. administration, however, is following a diametrically opposed course, and is trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist world, the newspaper emphasizes.

The Mongolian community, UNEN notes, views the appeal made by the Soviet government to the United States, England, France, and the PRC to freeze their existing nuclear arms, as a step of immense international importance. UNEN notes that if the Soviet Union's proposal receives a positive response from these nuclear powers, then there is no need to discuss the favorable consequences that implementation of this proposal would bring.

Situation in Middle East

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1847 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The situation in the Middle East is still tense. The reason for the explosive situation in this region of the world is the ceaseless aggression of Israel which has the direct support of imperialist forces, the newspaper UNEN writes today in an editorial. This is tied closely first and foremost to the signing of the so-called "Lebanese-Israeli Peace Agreement", which is a direct continuation of the Camp David separate agreement.

The "Lebanese-Israeli Peace Agreement" corresponds only to the interests of Tel Aviv and its American protectors, and to their criminal plans with regard

to Arab states. The "Agreement" provides evidence of the United States' blatant interference in the resolution of the Middle East problem. The government and community of the MPR believe that a just resolution of the Middle East crisis requires guarantee of the full right of Palestinian self-determination, an unconditional end to Israeli occupation of Lebanon, and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories, the article notes.

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CSO: 1819/125

ROLE OF SCIENTISTS IN ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by C. Tseren, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace and president of the MPR Academy of Sciences: "Preparing for the Prague Assembly--Eliminating the Threat of Nuclear War is the Primary Task in Contemporary Life"]

[Text] On 18 June a delegation of the Mongolian community left Ulaanbaatar for Prague to participate in the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War"; it is led by deputy C. Tumendelger, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Permanent Commission of the MPR People's Great Hural.

The delegation consists of representatives of party, state, social, and religious organizations; scholars; writers; and peace activists from our country.

The delegation was escorted to the airport by D. Tomor-ochir, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; G. Erdene, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; other officials; V. Ruzic, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and A. P. Afanas'yev, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

Today mankind is living through a complicated and crucial time. As a result of the militaristic, aggressive policies and reactionary attacks of imperialism, primarily those of the current American administration, the international situation has become extremely aggravated and the threat of nuclear war is becoming more real. Significant quantitative and qualitative changes have taken place in the production of nuclear missiles for mass destruction. If explosives totalling no more than 10 megatons have been used in all the wars fought over the entire history of mankind, today the total power of nuclear weapons is equal to 50,000 megatons. Contemporary weapons for mass destruction have become extremely dangerous and have taken on a global character. Today there is a question whether human culture and civilization will survive, and whether there will continue to be life on earth.

Today there is no more important and urgent task for the peoples of the world than averting the threat of nuclear war and nuclear catastrophe. All this

requires an extraordinarily responsible approach on the part of every reasonable person, community, country and government. In this regard there is a considerable increase in the role and responsibility of scholars.

A graphic demonstration of the deep concern of Soviet scholars over the aggravation of the international situation and the growing threat of nuclear catastrophe, and their striving to mobilize and activate their efforts even more in the campaign against the nuclear missile threat, can be seen in the All-Union conference of scholars for delivering humanity from the threat of nuclear war and for disarmament and peace, which was held in Moscow in May of this year.

A special feature of this conference was that there was extensive participation of leaders in almost all areas of Soviet science, venerable scholars with worldwide reputations.

The conference's specific importance lies in the fact that the problems discussed there were examined on a comprehensive, thorough, strictly scientific basis. The conference considered primary, fundamental issues in the campaign against nuclear war, and in particular, the role of scholars and science in resolving problems of war and peace; biological, medical, ecological, social, and cultural consequences of nuclear war; the irreversible social and economic consequences of the arms race; sources for the initiation of a nuclear missile war; averting war; peaceful uses of atomic power; and so on.

Taking part in the All-Union conference were scholars from almost 30 foreign countries, including renowned scientists from socialist countries and prominent scientists fighting for peace from capitalist countries. Our delegation of scientists participating in the conference added their voices to the voices of Soviet scholars and scholars from other countries who are fighting against nuclear war and for peace, and expressed the consistent, peaceful foreign policy of our party and government, and our people's and our scholars' sincere desire for peace.

The conference issued an appeal to people involved in science throughout the world which stated: "We call on scholars of the world to join forces to protect what is the property of all mankind--universal peace from the threat of nuclear war."

The All-Union conference demonstrated that Soviet scholars are leading the world's peace fighters, and to strengthen peace they are applying immense efforts and coming forth with initiatives. The conference focused scientists' attention on the vital problems of contemporary life and was of great importance in preparing Soviet scholars for participation in the World Assembly in Prague, which will be held under the slogan "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War".

It must be noted that a nuclear war will have horrible consequences, primarily for living organisms and the environment. If a nuclear war is not averted, after the first nuclear attack there will be 2.25-2.5 billion victims. But the consequences of a nuclear war are not limited to this. Estimates show that nuclear explosions contaminate the whole environment, the air, soil, and water,

with radiation; conditions necessary for the survival of living organisms are destroyed. Radioactive clouds will continue to destroy many human lives even after the war is over. With a nuclear explosion there will be an extraordinary release of aerosol and a sharp reduction in ozone, which will make it impossible for living organisms to survive on earth.

If one assumes that Europe is hit with just 10 percent of the nuclear charges that Western strategists propose to use in a coming war, over half the continent's population will perish from the explosion alone; that is, 314 million people. Another 100 million will perish from light and radioactive irradiation; 68 million people will die a while later; and 150 million struck with radiation sickness will be left without any medical assistance. These are the scientists' preliminary predictions.

A nuclear war will also have horrible consequences from a medical point of view. Estimates show that those who undergo a nuclear attack will not be able to obtain the necessary medical care. If one supposes that a one-megaton bomb is dropped on a city of one million people, there will be a minimum of 3000 physicians; 10,000 medical personnel; and 300 medical points required to provide medical aid to victims. According to scholars' estimates, after the first nuclear attack over 70 percent of the medical institutions will be destroyed and at least 60 percent of the medical personnel will be killed.

A nuclear war will cause immense social and economic destruction. It will have a strong negative effect on people's psychology and biosocial aspects and it will destroy the culture not only of one generation and one region, but it will destroy the entire culture and civilization of mankind.

All this shows that nuclear war is humanity's destruction of itself; it is a criminal act directed against humanity. In order to avert the threat of nuclear war, it is necessary to explain to the peoples of the world where this threat comes from, how it is possible to avert it, and the importance of uniting the efforts of all peaceful forces and all sensible people in the campaign against nuclear catastrophe.

The danger of the outbreak of nuclear war arises from aggressive imperialist forces, especially the United States, who hunger for world domination, and are striving to preserve their influence and to hinder the historical progress of peoples. It is an important task of scholars, especially social scientists, to expose the schemes of world imperialism and explain its aggressive nature to the world community. The powers that be in the United States and NATO countries have pinned special hopes on atomic and nuclear weaponry in their aspirations to hinder the progressive development of the world and to preserve the supremacy of monopolistic capital.

Since the very beginning of the creation and production of atomic weapons in the United States, the Soviet Union has conducted a consistent campaign to ban nuclear weapons. But the United States has continued to perfect weapons of mass destruction, and it has continued the arms race. Evidence of this can be seen in the aggressive plans of American imperialists, beginning with the plan for an atomic war with the USSR in 1957, signed by President Truman, and ending

with Reagan's strategy for nuclear war which calls for the destruction of the socialist world.

Monopolistic groups that receive immense profits from weapons production have a great deal of influence on the governments of capitalist countries, particularly the United States. There is not one social class or group in the USSR or other socialist countries that is interested in war, and all the workers and peoples of countries of socialist cooperation are fighting consistently against the threat of war. It must be noted that the nuclear missile armament of the Soviet Union is of a purely defensive nature and was created in response to the arms race and perfection of nuclear weapons be carried out by the United States.

The U.S. administration is coming forward with various nuclear war doctrines; it is developing every possible plan for waging such a war; it is making irresponsible statements about the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war; and it is preparing for such a war openly. Every possible nuclear war doctrine developed by the United States and NATO is aimed directly at even greater aggravation of the international situation; at a confrontation between the two world systems; at achieving military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism; and at putting an obstacle in the path toward resolving the problem of disarmament.

There is a special danger hidden in the so-called "New Nuclear Strategy" of the United States. The masters of the White House have developed a doctrine for waging "limited" or "prolonged" nuclear wars, which formed the theoretical foundation for the "first strike strategy". Under this plan the United States administration presumes that it can gain a victory in a nuclear war. But this hope has no basis whatsoever. If we fail in averting nuclear war, if a nuclear war breaks out, it will be impossible to limit it to any region. It will take on a global character. As early as the 1950s Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russell noted in their appeals that it would be impossible for any country to be victorious in a contemporary war, and they warned that instead of thinking about preparing for war and about victory, we need to think about how to prevent war.

The decision made by the U.S. administration and the reactionary NATO alliance to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe does even more to increase the danger of an outbreak of total nuclear war. According to a remark made by Academician A. P. Aleksandrov, a nuclear missile launched from the American continent, would reach its target in 30 minutes, while a missile launched from Western Europe would reach its target in 5-7 minutes. This excludes any possibility of warning or of taking steps that would be in time to avert a total conflict. The statement made by the American president concerning the creation of a large-scale defense system against nuclear attack has just one goal--to mislead the American people and public opinion. Scholars confirm that the creation of a reliable system of defense against nuclear attack is not actually possible. The creation and improvement of an anti-nuclear system actually signifies a new turn in the nuclear arms race and in the perfection of nuclear weaponry. Soviet scholars fully support the proposal made by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to hold a

meeting between Soviet and American scholars with the aim of discussing the question of limiting strategic weapons, and also concerning the consequences of creating a large-scale defense system against missile attack. Soviet scholars have stated their readiness to meet with their American colleagues.

Scholars from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and peaceful and progressive scholars from capitalist countries believe that it is possible to avert the threat of nuclear war. Indeed, the forces of peace are much more powerful than the forces of war. Today the campaign being fought by peaceful forces against the threat of an outbreak of nuclear war is taking on an ever-increasing scope. Scholars play an important role in this campaign. In April of this year Soviet scholars made an appeal to all the world's scholars to participate actively in the campaign to deepen the process of relaxing international tensions. In this appeal, special note was made of the following: "Supported by the knowledge that we as scientists have at our disposal, and proceeding from an understanding of the very nature of nuclear weapons, we state with the utmost responsibility that there are no effective defensive means in a nuclear war, and their creation is in practice impossible...nuclear disarmament is the only path by which states and peoples will be able to achieve true independence."

We, Mongolian scientists, fully support the ideas contained in this appeal and therefore the Statement issued by the National Committee of Mongolian Scholars says that Mongolian scholars, together with all progressive humanity, are fighting for the reduction of nuclear arms, protest strongly against the criminal acts of the Reagan administration and Amerian reaction which are pushing mankind toward a catastrophe, and demand that they be stopped immediately. In September of last year in Rome a conference was held on questions involving elimination of the threat of nuclear war; representatives from 36 national academies of sciences participated, including 4 academies of nuclear powers. The conference issued a "Manifesto on Prevention and Elimination of the Threat of Nuclear War". In addition to this, with regard to the "Manifesto on the Threat of Nuclear War" issued by participants in the Paguosh Movement Conference, held in Warsaw in 1982, of 156 scholars--physicists, chemists, physiologists, and physicians, including Nobel Prize laureates--118 sent responses and 111 supported the Manifesto and stated their readiness to sign it. This offers evidence of the fact that the overwhelming majority of scientists--representatives of the natural sciences--are in favor of prohibiting nuclear war. A physicians' movement for banning nuclear weapons is also developing. The World Federation of Scientific Workers is participating actively in the campaign against nuclear war and in the peace movement. The movement among scientists and the community as a whole against nuclear war is expanding even in the United States.

In the current complex internation situation, only the peaceful foreign policy and the campaign for peace and security being implemented by the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation can instill hope in the peoples of the world for their future. Progressive scientists of the world, including Mongolian scholars, believe that the practical way to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear war and to relax the international situation lies in putting into practice the Soviet Program of Peace for the 1980s and the peaceful initiatives put forth by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We especially welcome the the Soviet Union's initiative of a unilateral commitment against first use of nuclear weapons and we call on other nuclear powers to follow this noble and rational example.

Mongolian scholars are deeply aware that under the current aggravated conditions of the international situation, the responsibility of scholars and scientific workers for the fate of the world is growing as it never has before. They are fully resolved to mobilize all their forces and to do everything within their power in the campaign against the threat of nuclear war and for universal peace and security of peoples.

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CSO: 1819/126

SUPPORT FOR KOREA EXPRESSED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1434 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The 18th MPRP Congress put forth a proposal for signing a convention on mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. The MPR's proposal, like the Soviet initiative for implementing measures of trust in the Far East, is directed at eliminating the seat of tension on the Korean peninsula. D. Lubsansharab, deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Association, stated this at a meeting held in Ulaanbaatar on the occasion of the opening of the Month of Support for the Struggle of the Korean People.

Participants in the traditional month, which is being held for the 20th time this year, have expressed the solidarity of the Mongolian people with the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country on a peaceful, democratic basis. It was noted that imperialism is turning the southern part of Korea into its own region for aggression, and it is throwing together a triple military alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

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HISTORY OF MONGOLIAN-SOVIET TRADE DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by A. Dense and B. Tobi: "In Honor of the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian-Soviet Trade Agreement--On the Basis of Equality and Mutual Benefit"]

[Text] The workers of the Mongolian People's Republic are observing an important jubilee this year: 60 years ago the first Mongolian-Soviet trade agreement based on equal rights was signed in Urga (renamed Ulaanbaatar in 1924). It laid the foundation for the development of the young republic's socialist foreign trade. In accordance with this document, based on principles of mutual benefit and equal rights, joint institutions and economic organizations were established in the MPR, which not only helped provide the population with necessary goods, but also something especially important--it helped in the formation and all-around development of the republic's foreign trade system; it helped strengthen its material and technical base and helped train the first national labor force.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance to Mongolia of the establishment of close trade ties with the Soviet Union. It was of paramount significance in eliminating the usurious foreign trade capital that was predominant in the country's economy, and in strengthening national trade. The first Soviet trade organizations and joint Mongolian-Soviet stock companies and economic organizations, which later became the property of the MPR, contributed in every way possible to the strengthening of the system of Mongolian national cooperation, and to the successful economic and cultural development of Mongolia as a whole.

The creation in 1924 of a Mongolian commercial-industrial bank on an equal footing with the Soviet Union, subsequent monetary reform, and the issuing of national currency--the tugrik--were important stages in the struggle for economic independence and for strengthening and development of the country's foreign trade.

In June of 1929 an agreement was signed in Ulaanbaatar concerning the basic principles of mutual relations between the MPR and USSR. In accordance with this document the Soviet Union supplied the MPR with various machinery, equipment, and materials necessary for the development of Mongolia's national economy, in addition to consumer goods for the population. At the same time an agreement was reached on the purchase of raw materials in the MPR at favorable

prices. The steady expansion of Mongolian-Soviet trade led to the situation in 1930 in which the Soviet Union was responsible for almost 75 percent of the MPR's imports and 90 percent of its exports. The foreign trade turnover between the two countries has grown by a factor of more than 7 since 1923.

All this made it possible for the MPR government to establish a state foreign trade monopoly in 1930; this in turn made it possible to create the most favorable conditions; to regulate import and export by subordinating the entire national economy to foreign trade interests; to increase significantly sources of domestic savings by including income from foreign trade which used to be sent entirely outside the country's borders in the form of trade profits. In response to this step taken by the MPR, all countries except for the USSR terminated trade relations with Mongolia. Up until the 1950s, over the course of 20 years, the Soviet Union was Mongolia's sole trade partner.

In connection with the creation of the foundations of the republic's national industry and the construction of the first large national enterprises in the 1930s, some significant structural changes took place in Mongolia's foreign trade: machinery, equipment, transportation means, fuel, and industrial raw materials began to occupy a larger place in the imports. In turn, articles of primary industrial processing appeared in Mongolian exports. As a result, by 1940 the volume of bilateral trade had increased by a factor of almost 11 compared to 1923.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War, in spite of immense hardships, the Soviets continued to supply the MPR with goods and various raw materials necessary for the country's industrial enterprises and population. It is characteristic that the foreign trade turnover during these years not only did not decline, it almost doubled. During this period Mongolia also increased its export deliveries to the USSR by a factor of 2.5.

Since 1950 foreign trade between the two countries has been developing on the basis of long-range trade agreements. The rapid rate of development seen in sectors of the MPR's national economy and the creation of major industrial regions, such as Darhan, Choybalsan, and others, are a result of further increases in the bilateral foreign trade turnover, which has increased by a factor of more than 100 within a half-century period.

The adoption of the Comprehensive Program for Further Improvement and Deepening of Cooperation and Development of Socialist Economic Integration by CEMA member countries, which Mongolia joined in 1962, laid the foundation for a new stage in the development of bilateral relations. It is characterized specifically by joint creation and operation of industrial enterprises and economic organizations, such as the Erdenet copper and molybdenum mining and concentrating combine and the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Association; this has increased considerably the MPR's export opportunities and has activated its participation in processes of international economic integration among socialist countries.

As a result of the increased production output of MPR national industry, and the new enterprises, built with the aid of the Soviet Union, that have been put into production, the volume and variety of finished industrial goods and

semimanufactures in Mongolian export are expanding every year. Mining industry products have become some of the most important export articles; a significant proportion of Mongolia's exports are products of this nature. Among new articles being supplied to the USSR by Mongolia are sheepskin and fur products, woolen rugs, tin concentrates, several types of building materials, and other goods.

Accompanying the steady increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the Mongolian people, there is a constant growth and expansion in the consumer goods obtained from the Soviet Union, especially durable goods: passenger cars, motorcycles, radio receivers, sewing machines, washing machines, televisions, refrigerators, and so on.

Mongolian-Soviet trade relations over the course of the past decades have been characterized by fraternal solidarity and mutual gain. With the aim of easing payment for goods purchased in the USSR, the Soviet Union extended the MPR favorable credit for the years 1971-1975. The Soviets established incentive markups on prices paid for basic types of exported livestock products, in order to develop animal husbandry, increase the material standard of living among the rural population, and stimulate the development of production and export of livestock products.

In the current, 7th Mongolian Five-Year Plan there will be even greater increases in the volume of goods supplied in both directions, and direct ties between ministries and departments of the two countries will become closer and more effective. During this period the volume of Mongolian-Soviet trade will increase by 60 percent compared to the previous five-year plan; in particular, there will be increases in the delivery of Mongolian goods to the USSR (goods produced by enterprises built with the aid of the USSR); and in the products of mining and light industry.

In this way the mechanism for payment of incentive prices will be improved, and the group of goods for which such prices are paid will be expanded. In particular, between 1981 and 1985 in addition to the traditional livestock products that receive these prices, several goods from light industry and the processing industry will be granted incentive surcharges.

During the first two years of the 7th Five-Year Plan the average annual increase in the goods turnover between the MPR and the USSR was 20.4 percent. There was a substantial increase in the volume and proportion of mining industry products, copper and molybdenum concentrates and fluorspar in particular; as well as in rugs, sheepskin and fur products and woolen items. New products also appeared in Mongolian exports, such as camel's hair articles and knitted goods.

Foreign trade is an organic part of the MPR's national economy and it is being developed in close cooperation with other sectors. Foreign trade channels are being utilized more and more to help resolve the primary economic task--increasing the material well-being and cultural level of the workers. Mongolian-Soviet foreign trade ties, expanding and growing deeper constantly, have been serving this noble goal effectively for 60 years already.

Y. TSEDENBAL SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO MOZAMBICAN LEADER

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1826 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent a telegram of congratulations to Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of Mozambique's independence.

The telegram expressed the militant solidarity of the Mongolian people with the courageous Mozambican people, who have struck a decisive blow against the feeble actions of imperialism, neo-colonialism, and racism and against the criminal acts of internal reaction. Y. Tsedenbal expressed confidence that no enemies' schemes can divert the Mozambican people from the path they have chosen; and that relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties and countries will continue in the future to expand and grow stronger in the interests of the Mongolian and Mozambican peoples, and for the good of peace and social progress of peoples.

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CSO: 1819/126

MONGOLIAN-LAO COMMITTEE MEETS

Ulaanbaatar MANTSAME in Russian 1831 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Jun (MANTSAME) -- The fourth meeting of the Mongolian-Lao Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held here.

The committee considered questions involving the development and expansion of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries; completion of construction and operation of a hospital complex in the Lao city of Ponsavan, which is being built with the selfless aid of the MPR. A corresponding protocol was signed by N. Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Intergovernmental Committee; and by Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party], deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], president of the LPDR State Planning Committee, and chairman of the Lao part of the Intergovernmental Committee.

Protocols were also signed on cooperation between the MPR and LPDR governments in the area of economics for the years 1982-1985, and on the third meeting of the subcommittee for scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the signing of the documents were D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Minister; T. Dashdeleg, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; other officials; and acting charge d'affaires for the LPDR in the MPR, B. Chaki.

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Y. TSEDENBAL SENDS CONDOLENCES TO FIDEL CASTRO

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1856 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent a telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, expressing condolences on the death of Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

The telegram read: "On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the government of the MPR, and myself personally, I send you our deep condolences on the death of Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

"The memory of the ardent revolutionary and patriot, comrade Dorticos, will remain in our hearts forever."

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ULAANBAATAR CITY PARTY CONFERENCE HELD

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by A. Choyjiljab]

[Text] On 24 June the 21st Ulaanbaatar City Party Conference was held; it discussed the "Report of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee and Tasks of the Ulaanbaatar Party Organizations in Fulfilling the Goals of the 7th Five-Year Plan", which was presented by B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee.

Participating in the party conference were comrades Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, D. Gombojab, S. Jalsan-sajab, D. Maydar, D. Molomjantsu, T. Regchaa, B. Dejid, N. Jagbarsal, S. Lubsangombo, G. Ad'yas, P. Damdin, N. Dash, and others. The party conference delegates unanimously chose the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, headed by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, to be the Honorary Presidium of the Ulaanbaatar Party Conference.

The party conference, in which over 700 delegates representing the more than 26,000 communists in Ulaanbaatar took part, summed up the work that has been done during the period under review by Ulaanbaatar's party organization, communists, and all workers, to develop the national economy and the culture of the city in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the subsequent plenums of the MPRP Central Committee. The party conference noted the remarkable successes that have been achieved by Ulaanbaatar's communists and workers in economic and cultural construction through the extensive spread of socialist competition. As a result of the fact that Ulaanbaatar's party organizations concentrated the party's ideological and organizational work on questions involving the development of Ulaanbaatar's economy and culture, and mobilized the efforts of communists and all the workers in this direction, the plan for industrial production output for the first two years of the 7th Five-Year Plan has been exceeded by 60 million tugriks, and almost 230 projects have been put into operation.

The Ulaanbaatar Party Conference showed clearly that the communists and all the workers of the capital, like all Mongolian people, are united closely around the MPRP Central Committee, headed by comrade Y. Tsedenbal; they fully support the domestic and foreign policies of their native party and are fighting persistently to put these policies into practice.

The Ulaanbaatar Party Conference confirmed that the Mongolian people, including Ulaanbaatar's workers, support entirely the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is directed at strengthening peace and relaxing tensions; at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and at saving human civilization. The party conference stated that the communists and all workers of the country value highly the new, constructive, peaceful proposals put forth by comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the recent July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the proposal made by the Soviet government to freeze nuclear arsenals in both quantitative and qualitative terms. The Mongolian people believe that these initiatives are of immense importance.

The party conference noted that the recent official friendly visit to Romania made by a party and state delegation from the MPR, headed by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, was an event of great importance in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the MPR and Romania.

The Ulaanbaatar Party Conference outlined future tasks that lie before the city's party organizations and communists.

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CHOYBALSAN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by D. Dzorig, NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent: "Where Machinery Operators Are Forged"]

[Text] In the central section of the city of Choybalsan there is a striking and beautiful little town for young people. It is a vocational-technical school for training agricultural machinery operators. The campus consists of the main academic building, a yard for agricultural equipment, two large dormitories, and several residential buildings for the teaching staff. The entire complex was built in 1973 with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union.

Every year over 700 young men and women study at the school. They master the trades of tractor and combine operator, truck driver, repair specialist for livestock farms, metalworking specialist, and electric and gas welder. They have at their disposal 13 special study rooms for electrical engineering, tractors, traffic rules, metalworking, agricultural machinery, mechanical drawing, Russian language, social sciences, and so on. The school's workshop is the primary center for students to learn skills for production. Suffice it to say that 60-70 percent of the school hours are spent doing practical production work.

At the school a great deal of attention is given to the organization of students' leisure time. There is a wide-screen movie theater with 250 seats, a library, a radio center, and a gymnasium for sports.

Students at the vocational-technical school are provided with everything they need. They receive free meals and clothing, and they live in comfortable dormitories. Starting with the 1980-1981 academic year, the term of study at the school was increased to three years. This makes it possible for the students to obtain a complete secondary education in addition to acquisition of a trade; and it opens up the possibility for them to continue their education and go on to an institution of higher education if they wish.

The teaching staff is composed of experienced specialists with very diverse backgrounds--graduates of Mongolian and Soviet higher and secondary specialized educational institutions.

The director of the school's educational and production section, S. Gonchig, says: "We must pay attention to every little detail that will promote the education and development of our kids. In addition to their studies, we should also train personnel who answer all the requirements for the formation of harmoniously developed citizens. The physical and esthetic development of our charges is also important here. Athletic competition, amateur artistic performances, and the work of diverse clubs all help us accomplish this. We have many talented young men and women, some of whom develop into fine athletes, singers, and dancers. They participate in symag and republic competitions. Our school has won the socialist competition among the country's vocational-technical schools a number of times.

"The school has produced machinery operators who have won prizes in plowing, driving skills, and other competitions among tractor operators and combine operators who were graduates of vocational-technical schools in countries of socialist cooperation.

"The fall field work season is a busy one not just in the fields of state farms and agricultural associations. This is also a time during which the maturity of our charges is tested. It is during this period that the training and preparedness of our school's upper level students are tested. This year 13 of our graduates expressed a desire to go after graduation to the "Halhin gol" state farm. The MPRP and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League symag committees approved this patriotic undertaking," S. Gonchig concluded.

On the first page of the symag newspaper DUL, my attention was drawn immediately to material devoted to this undertaking and to a photograph of the friendly collective, led by D. Dzorigbator. I met with this young man.

D. Dzorigbator told me, "I came to the vocational-technical school after completing 8 grades at the 10-year symag school No 2. All my comrades also studied at that school, so we have known each other since childhood. The desire to work together just seemed to arise of its own accord. So we finally chose the 'Halhin gol' state farm as a place to work. In the first place, it is located in our native symag; in the second place, working there is a matter of honor for all of our young generation, who are loyal to the militant and labor traditions of their fathers. The 7 young men and 6 young women in our group are united in their aspirations. The symag party committee confirmed R. Pureb, a renowned grain-grower of the republic, MPR Hero of Labor, and tractor and combine operator of the "Halhin gol" state farm, as our mentor. It is a great honor for us as young machinery operators to be working under his guidance. He recently came to our school and talked with us. The meeting with him gave us a new charge of courage and faith in our future as workers. Not much time is left before the beginning of the intensive fall field work season. This field work should determine how well we represent our school. We will try to live up to the hopes that people have for us."

S. Odgerel, who seemed to me to be the most outgoing of the young women, responded to the question whether the profession of tractor and combine operator was difficult for young women: "It's a profession like any other. The names of many women tractor operators are heard throughout the country. It is certainly possible that you will also be hearing about us."

As they say, time will tell...

NEED FOR INCREASED LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by L. Ganbat, B. Ganbat, and D. Ganbold: "An Important Task for Labor Collectives"]

[Text] One of the most important, integral parts of the party's economic strategy is resolution of the diverse economic and social tasks that are facing the country, through high rates of growth in labor productivity and increasing production efficiency.

A steady increase in national labor productivity is an objective law of socialist economics. "In communism, the labor productivity of conscientious, united workers who are working voluntarily and using advanced technology, is higher than in capitalism," wrote V. I. Lenin.

In developing and realizing social and economic goals, the MPRP constantly proceeds from the point that an emphasis on rapid increases in labor productivity and production efficiency is the most important integral part of all our economic strategy. In its program, the MPRP has set the goal of "uninterrupted increases in national labor productivity in the national economy, and striving to reach the point at which the rate of growth in labor productivity exceed the rate of growth in the average workers..."

The increases in labor productivity in the 5th and 6th Mongolian Five-Year Plans accounted for 67-68.7 percent of the overall increase in the national income. In the 7th Five-Year Plan national labor productivity will increase by 24-26 percent, which will account for two-thirds of the increase in the national income. The yield per unit of increase in national labor productivity is also growing. Today it represents 60 million tugriks, which is 16 million tugriks greater than in 1975.

The goal of gradual assimilation and equalization in the level of economic development of CEMA member countries also requires high rates of growth in national labor productivity. As comrade Y. Tsendenbal noted, this assimilation will take place "as a result...of increased production efficiency, and as a result of the main factor contributing to this increase--greater labor productivity".

The founders of Marxism-Leninism indicated that there are other factors affecting labor productivity, such as the level of scientific development, the workers' skills, the scientific organization of national labor, the dimensions and efficiency of production means, and natural conditions. Under socialism the effect of these factors is increased many-fold.

The Basic Directions for the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR between 1981-1985 contain the following directives: "Primary attention should be focused on accelerating the increase in labor productivity in all sectors of the national economy on the basis of...raising the technical level of production, improving the organization of production and labor, broad incorporation of scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods, increasing professional skills and the workers' economic understanding."

Technical progress provides the material foundation for increasing labor productivity. According to the objective natural principles of turning scientific and technical achievements into productive forces, the incorporation of highly productive techniques and technology into production, as well as a constant increase in the level of mechanization in labor, have a decisive effect on reducing manual labor and on increasing its productivity. In this way there is realization of the natural principle that concludes with a increase in the volume of production that exceeds the increase in fixed production capital and an increase in labor productivity that exceeds the increase in the capital-labor ratio.

Utilization of new techniques and technology depends on the professional level of all types of knowledge (cultural, technical, and economic) among the workers. V. I. Lenin wrote that "the educational and cultural development of the masses is a condition for increasing labor productivity".

Research done by scholars in the Soviet Union shows that a one unit increase in a worker's wage category leads to a 6-8 percent increase in labor productivity. Evidence of this also can be found in the activity of leaders in various sectors of our country's national economy. B. Gunjilam, a knitter and Hero of Labor of the MPR, spends 6 seconds on replacing the shuttle, an operation that is repeated constantly by knitters; she spends 16-20 seconds on tying the ends of loose cross-threads, which is 1-4 seconds less than the average time spent by other knitters. R. Tserendulam, a knitter at a rug factory, spends 25-26 seconds loading the shuttle and 60 seconds doing a broad whipstitch around the edges, which is 2-3 percent less than the time spent by other knitters on the same operation. If the given routine is strictly observed, the daily norm can be exceeded by 4-8 percent.

At the 6th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee (in 1979), comrade Y. Tsedenbal noted: "The party believes that economic education is a powerful means for increasing labor productivity. Mastering and improving economic knowledge and education, assimilation of economic accounting methods, in-depth analysis of economic activity, and submission of optimal decisions will help reveal additional resource and will promote an increase in labor productivity." The 5th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee (1982) made an appeal to focus the attention of party, state, and social organizations and personnel at all levels of management on the discovery and analysis of specific economic indicators.

Conducting research and determining paths for further improvement in the organization of production and labor are important conditions for guaranteeing a high level of labor productivity. An improvement in the organization of production and labor will have an important effect on increasing labor productivity, since it will help eliminate production bottlenecks and will improve utilization of work time. Everyone understands that it is impossible to achieve high, lasting results in labor without thorough preliminary preparation for labor, and without strict observance of the order of priority of tasks to be performed.

Scientific organization of production and labor is realized in direct connection with the spread of the inventors' and rationalizers' movement, with the incorporation of advanced methods into production, and with model organization of socialist competition. Of the 9000 rationalizers' proposals submitted over the first 4 years of the 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-1980), over 6800 were incorporated into production; this represents a 23.6 percent increase over the corresponding period in the 5th Five-Year Plan. In 1983 over 70,000 people will master more than 100 innovations.

The improvement of product quality and services is an important factor in increasing labor productivity. This year a comprehensive system for product quality control will be developed and tested at over 120 of the country's enterprises and economic organizations. In addition to this, the proportion of top quality industrial products will reach 31 percent of the total commodity production.

Efficient utilization of work time is one of the primary factors in increasing labor productivity. It is well known that the amount of time spent on the production of goods and services expresses the amount of work contained in these material things, and determines the level of labor productivity. An increase in labor productivity, in the final analysis, signifies economy of work time.

The significance of improving the utilization of work time is also determined by an increase in the value of a unit of time. It should be noted that in one minute the country's enterprises produce 2800 kilowatt-hours of electrical power; 9100 kg of coal; 200 bricks; 200 kg of flour; and capital investments of 7600 tugriks are put into the national economy.

Guaranteeing high rates in the increase of national labor productivity, as a powerful means for raising production and increasing its efficiency, is an important task for all our organizations and labor collectives.

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CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO ALGERIAN LEADERS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1356 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Jul (MONTSAME) -- Today comrades Y. Tsedenbal and J. Batmunkh sent a telegram of congratulations to the leaders of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid and Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of Algeria's Proclamation of Independence. The telegram noted the successes of the Algerian people, which have been achieved under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front, in carrying out progressive social and economic transformations.

The telegram read: "People in the MPR place high value on Algeria's foreign policy activities, which are directed at strengthening peace and security of peoples, at the development of friendly cooperation based on equal rights, and at strengthening the unity of the progressive forces of the Arab world in the campaign against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. We are confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and Algeria will continue in the future to expand and grow stronger in the interests of the Mongolian and Algerian peoples."

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PRODUCTION RESULTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1983 REPORTED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1826 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The goals for the first half of the decisive year of the 7th Mongolian Five-Year Plan have been fulfilled successfully according to all basic indicators; this was announced in a report from the MPR State Central Statistical Bureau, published in the press today.

The national socialist competition that was spread throughout the country in honor of the 62nd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution contributed to these successes of Mongolia's workers.

At present in the country 8.1 million head of young livestock are being raised; 719,000 hectares of land are planted to grain, potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops, which is 76 hectares more than at the same time last year.

There has been significant strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture. During the first six months of the year agriculture has received approximately 600 tractors, 200 trucks, and over 60,000 tons of fertilizer.

The State Central Statistical Bureau reports that there was a 9.2 percent increase in gross industrial production in the first half of this year. Production efficiency and quality are rising. The plan for output of top quality goods was exceeded by 3.4 percent.

Over the first 6 months of 1983, 123 national economic and cultural projects have been put into operation. There was a 5.4 percent increase over last year in the amount of construction and installation work completed.

Workers in transportation and communications, trade, and municipal services have fulfilled their plan quotas successfully.

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MPR MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESPONDS TO PRC MINISTRY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jul 83 p 3

[Text of note sent by MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 6 July 1983]

[Text] On 6 July of this year a note from the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs was delivered to the PRC Embassy in the MPR. The complete text is printed below.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic expresses its respect for the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the MPR, and in connection with the note sent by the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the MPR Embassy in the PRC on 3 June of this year, it states:

The note from the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs asserts that Mongolia is allowing some illegal actions to be taken against Chinese citizens who are permanent residents of the MPR: it is forcibly expelling them from Ulaanbaatar to rural areas or it is expelling them en masse from the MPR. The note also makes the completely unjustified assertion that Chinese citizens allegedly are being fired from their jobs, their rights are being violated upon their exit from the MPR, they are being treated without dignity, and so on.

Also worthy of attention is the fact that certain words and expressions are used in the note, such as "incident", "deterioration of the situation", and the like, which are clearly meant to cast a shadow over the legal actions taken by Mongolia, to mislead the public, and to instigate a propaganda campaign that is hostile to Mongolia.

The MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the assertions contained in the note from the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs are a blatant distortion of the actual state of affairs.

The Chinese know very well that according to the laws in force in the MPR, every able-bodied resident, regardless of his national affiliation, must be engaged in socially useful labor. In accordance with this, consistent measures have been taken and are being taken in our country to find employment for those citizens who for various reasons do not have permanent jobs. At present, for example, steps are being taken to provide work for people without jobs in

various regions of the country, where there is a need for manpower and the necessary opportunities for employment exist.

Statistical data show that many of the Chinese citizens living permanently in the MPR do not have specific jobs and are not engaged in public labor. At the beginning of 1983, of the more than 2500 able-bodied Chinese citizens living in the MPR, only an insignificant number had permanent jobs. At the same time, hundreds of Chinese citizens were fraudulently evading labor activity and systematically violating Mongolian laws.

Within the framework of the employment measures mentioned above, beginning in March of this year an offer was made to a specific number of the able-bodied Chinese citizens to move to different state farms in the MPR's Selenge and Töv aimags and to work there. This was not a matter of moving to some "desert" region, as the bourgeois press and media are trying to make it out to be, quoting sources in Peking. On the contrary, these regions are very favorable in terms of their natural and climatic conditions. There the new settlers and their families are given the opportunity to work in their own profession and according to their abilities, and to cultivate their own private farms. They are provided with free transportation to the new place of residence, other travelling expenses are paid, and they are provided with housing and domestic services, and other conditions for a normal life.

However, Chinese citizens who received travel orders for working at state farms were quite demonstrative in their refusal to carry out the instructions of the local authorities; shunning socially useful labor in the MPR, they have stated and continue to state their desire to leave for the PRC.

Of course, the return of Chinese citizens to their homeland is their own personal matter, and Mongolia is not putting any obstacles in their way. Arrangements for their departure are carried out solely on a voluntary basis and in strict accordance with Mongolian law, as well as international legal norms. The version of alleged forced expulsion of Chinese people from Mongolia is false and provocative.

It is appropriate to note here that many of them are leaving Mongolia after yielding to the instigations of ill-intentioned elements who prefer an idle, parasitic way of life to honest labor; and who abuse the good intentions that the Mongolian people and authorities have toward the Chinese workers.

It is regrettable that the Chinese have distorted the measures we have taken to provide employment for Chinese citizens and are defending the provocative acts that are in violation of law and order, which were already pointed out in the Memorandum sent by the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the PRC Embassy on 15 April 1983.

The measures taken to provide employment for Chinese citizens at state farms correspond fully to the laws of the MPR and to the interests of the Chinese citizens themselves. Attempts by the PRC to represent these measures as unlawful acts "directed against Chinese emigrants" and "a new obstacle in the path toward improving Mongolian-Chinese relations" can only be viewed as direct interference in the internal affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic.

With regard to the customs inspections of departing Chinese citizens, they are carried out in strict accordance with the established rules. The Chinese allegations concerning violations of rights and indignities suffered by departing Chinese citizens are completely unfounded. In this connection the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its part directs the attention of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the unlawful actions of several members of Chinese train brigades, and in different instances, of Chinese diplomats, who are putting up obstacles in the way of normal functioning of Mongolian customs workers.

The MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs expects that the Chinese will stop aggravating the situation and take immediate measures to aid the work being done among Chinese citizens living permanently in Mongolia to explain the need for strict observance of the laws of the Mongolian People's Republic.

In conclusion, the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs would like to emphasize that the government of the Mongolian People's Republic has always proceeded and still proceeds from the idea that normalization of Mongolian-Chinese relations should correspond completely to the interests of the peoples of both countries.

The MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes this opportunity to renew its respect for the PRC Embassy in the MPR.

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TOURIST FACILITIES IN MPR DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jul 83 p 4

[Text] This year hundreds of foreign visitors are vacationing at the "Terelij" tourist center located in one of the most scenic parts of Mongolia, not far from Ulaanbaatar. They have at their disposal a modern hotel complex with cozy, comfortable rooms, a library, and athletic fields. Right next to the complex, yurts that look like fantastically huge, snow-white mushrooms are spread out on a green carpet of grass. Here one can become acquainted with the interior arrangements of the traditional Mongolian dwellings and try on national costumes.

This is the height of the tourist season in people's Mongolia. There is a diverse and interesting program for guests from abroad: they can become acquainted with monuments of the country's history and culture; they can visit the republic's museums, theaters, industrial centers, large enterprises, and new construction projects. For people who enjoy active recreation, walking routes have been organized through the unique preserves in Oborhangay and Arhangay aimags.

Every year the number of foreigners who want to visit Mongolia grows. They are attracted by the rich, unique nature of the republic; and by its distinctive culture and traditions. Many people want to see the republic's cities and numerous historic sites; and to see for themselves the immense successes in all areas of life that have been achieved by Mongolian workers in the years of the people's power. In addition to tourists from socialist countries, groups from England, France, the FRG, Austria, and other states, also visit Mongolia.

Today the "Julchin" organization maintains contacts with over 100 foreign tourist organizations and firms. Cooperation with socialist countries is developing in an especially productive manner.

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MPR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1906 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (MONTSAME) -- Pressing problems in the development of the social sciences in the MPR were discussed at the regular session of the MPR Academy of Sciences, which was held in Ulaanbaatar today. Academician S. Matsagdorj, vice president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, spoke on the current status and prospects of social sciences in the MPR.

The speaker noted in particular that social sciences play a large role in realizing the goals of socialist construction in the MPR. Today there are over 300 doctors and candidates of sciences working in scientific research institutes and social sciences institutions. Scholars and scientific associates in this field are concentrating their attention on an in-depth, scientific generalization of the experience of the non-capitalist path of development in the MPR, on working out the important tasks of socialist construction in the country, and on an extensive study of the history and culture of the Mongolian people. They have produced dozens of fundamental joint studies, monographs, and recommendations, the academician said.

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SPEECH GIVEN BY N. DASH AT 62nd ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Jul 83 p 3

[Text of speech given by N. Dash, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, at festive meeting held in honor of the 62nd anniversary of Mongolian People's Revolution; time and place of meeting not specified]

[Text] Comrades! Today is a great and bright holiday for the Mongolian people--it is the holiday of the victory of the People's Revolution. The workers of socialist Mongolia, together with the fraternal peoples of the great Soviet Union and other countries of socialism, and with their friends in class and in combat, they are celebrating the 62nd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

The People's Revolution of 1921, which took place under the direct influence of the Great October and under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, was a turning point in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Mongolian people. It is significant that this particular holiday of the People's Revolution is being celebrated in the year of K. Marx, whose teachings have served and continue to serve as a reliable reference point for the victory of the People's Revolution, and for creating a new life in our country.

The 62nd anniversary of the People's Revolution is also remarkable because it is being celebrated in the year marking the 90th anniversary of the birth of its leader, the founder of the MPRP and the people's state, ardent patriot and consistent internationalist, Damdin Sukhe Bator.

Allow me, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and the MPR Council of Ministers, to offer warm and heartfelt congratulations on the 62nd anniversary of the People's Revolution to the glorious working class, the peasant cooperatives, the working intelligentsia, and all workers of our socialist homeland!

The MPR--a Country of Practical Socialism

Comrades! The day of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution is truly an historic date in the life of the Mongolian people. On that day the true history of our people began--the history of its free, happy life. The victory of the People's Revolution was a product of the entire course of our country's social development. The heavy yoke of feudalism, the outrages of foreign

invaders, the stagnation of the economy, and the people's extremely difficult living conditions all predetermined the character and goals of the People's Revolution. It was the first victorious anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, popular democratic revolution in the East.

Thanks to the victory of the People's Revolution, the Mongolian people started down the broad road of social progress. Over the past 62 years the country has covered a glorious course of revolutionary creation, making the historic transition from feudalism to socialism, without passing through capitalism. This was the practical embodiment of Lenin's teachings on the possibility for formerly backward countries to make the transition to socialism, and it was the triumph of the general line of the MPRP for the country's development along a non-capitalist, and later, a socialist path. Our country was lifted out of feudal obscurantism to contemporary civilization, and left behind forever its former economic and cultural backwardness.

The successful completion of the socialist transformation of agriculture and the strengthening of the state and cooperative sectors of the economy led to the triumph of socialist production relations throughout the country's entire national economy. National industry emerged and is now being developed intensively. A truly socialist cultural revolution took place; illiteracy was eliminated and education, health care, modern science, literature, and art are being developed extensively. Marxist-Leninist ideology has triumphed in the spiritual life of the people. An ideological and political unity has been formed in the society and has been strengthened. In other words, practical socialism has become firmly established on Mongolian land. As comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, pointed out, "The transformation of once-feudal Mongolia into a dynamically developing socialist state with a contemporary, multi-sectorial economy; a flourishing culture; and a growing standard of living, is a primary result of the work of the party and the selfless labor of the Mongolian people."

Today in the MPR socialist industrialization is being implemented successfully; it is one of the most important fundamental principles in the creation of a material and technical base for socialism. The country's industry today provides 44 percent of the gross national product; it generates over 30 percent of the national income; and over 70 percent of the combined net production of industry and agriculture. The power, mining, coal, metalworking, and woodworking industries, light and food industries, the construction materials industry, and others, are growing at a rapid rate. New industrial centers have been erected in Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Baga nuur, and elsewhere.

Modern means of transportation and communications are being developed successfully.

Along with the industrialization of the country, qualitative changes are taking place in our society's social and class structure; and the size and professional level of the working class are increasing. A large army of engineering and technical personnel has been created.

There have also been significant successes in agriculture--the traditional sector of the economy. Every year its material and technical base is strengthened even more. Agricultural associations, state farms, and fodder farms today have become large, modern, socialist enterprises, that are able to meet most of the population's demand for food, and industry's demand for raw materials.

The achievements in culture, education, and health care are truly impressive. Today for every 10,000 people there are 2721 who are studying, including 143 students in higher education institutions; and there are 23 physicians and 108 hospital beds. According to these indicators, socialist Mongolia has surpassed several developed capitalist countries.

Everything that has been created and accomplished within the years of the people's power serves the good of the people. A steady increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the workers and all-around, harmonious development of the individual--these are the highest goals of our party and the people's state. Real income per capita has increased by a factor of 2.1 since 1960. Public consumption funds are increasing constantly; they are one of the most important sources for growth in real income.

The fruits of socialist creation, and successes in economic, political, and cultural areas create favorable conditions for broad consolidation of the socialist way of life and for forming the new man--a patriot and internationalist, a laborer and a collectivist.

The Mongolian people achieved all these victories and gains thanks to the leadership and guidance of their tested Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the MPRP.

As the rate of growth, the scale of socialist construction, and the complexity of the tasks increase, there is a steady increase in the leadership role of the party. This is the most important principle in the construction of socialism and in the development of the party itself.

The leadership of the party, and the unity of the party and people, are the firm foundation and reliable guarantee of our present and future successes and victories.

Increasing their revolutionary gains, the Mongolian people are confidently reaching never and greater heights in their gradual development on the road to the complete triumph of socialism, and the flourishing of our beloved homeland, the MPR.

Friendship with the Soviet Union--A Guarantee of the MPR's Independence and Prosperity

Congrades! One of the greatest historic achievements of our people is our friendship with the Soviet Union. It was founded by the leader and teacher of the workers of the entire world, the great Lenin; and by the founder of the MPRP and the people's state, the leader of the Mongolian People's Revolution, D. Sukhe Bator.

Following the theoretical proposition on the alliance between the victorious proletariat and oppressed peoples, V. I. Lenin wrote: "We will make every effort to assimilate and merge with the Mongolians, Persians, Indians, and Egyptians...We will try to provide these peoples who are more backward and oppressed than we are with unselfish, cultural aid...and to help them make the transition...to socialism". For more than 60 years Mongolian-Soviet friendship has been developing and growing stronger on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism, and proletarian, socialist internationalism. The class alliance between the Mongolian peasants and the victorious proletariat of Soviet Russia was forged in their joint struggle against a common enemy and for a new life.

Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the fraternal aid given to our country by the Soviet Union made it possible for the Mongolian people to gain and strengthen their freedom and national independence.

The fraternal friendship between people's Mongolia and the Soviet Union is one of the first demonstrations of truly friendly relations based on equal rights, and of broad international ties and cooperation between states.

With every stage in our country's development along the path of building a new society, Mongolian-Soviet friendship has risen to a new, higher plane; its transformative and creative strength has been revealed even more deeply; and its forms and content have become more diverse and richer. In this regard, an inestimable role has been played and is still being played by historic agreements that have been established between our countries, including the 1966 Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the MPR and USSR.

Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the fraternal aid given by the Soviet people to the Mongolian people have been decisive factors in eliminating our country's age-old backwardness and in creating a new socialist civilization on Mongolian soil. These factors were and still are a reliable guarantee of the independence and prosperity of our homeland.

As comrade T. Tsedrenbal noted: "In our difficult ascension from backwardness to progress, in bringing the achievements of contemporary scientific knowledge into our reach, and in each of our undertakings and in every step forward, we have always been supported by the heroic shoulders of our faithful friend and ally, the Soviet people; we have always felt the presence and concerned participation of the Soviet people, our older brothers--brothers in class and in spirit."

There is not one sector of our national economy that would have developed without the aid of the Soviet Union; there is not one corner of our country where the rich fruits of Mongolian-Soviet friendship cannot be felt.

Allow me, on this joyous day, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, the MPR Council of Ministers, and all our country's workers, to express our warmest and most sincere gratitude to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, led by comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov; to the Soviet government; and all the fraternal Soviet people for their comprehensive international aid to our people!

Allow me also to express our sincere gratitude to all the Soviet workers and specialists who are participating directly in the socialist construction of our country, and to wish them happiness and all the best!

Comrades! The fraternal relations between our countries have now been elevated to a qualitatively new and higher level of development, which is characterized primarily by a deepening of the comprehensive assimilation and consolidation of the MPR and the USSR in economic, political, cultural, and ideological spheres.

One of the new, important forms of our cooperation is the establishment and development of direct ties between related ministries, enterprises, and organizations; and between autonomous republics, krayas, oblasts, and cities of the Soviet Union and our盟友 and cities.

We are certain that the upcoming Barnaul meeting among activists of our two countries' friendship organizations will contribute to a further increase in the effectiveness of local friendly ties.

The comprehensive assimilation of our countries and development of direct ties open up excellent opportunities for the extensive study and creative application of the wealth of Soviet experience, which is one of the reliable ways to resolve the tasks that lie before us; and it serves as an invaluable source of capital for accelerating the development of our society. The assimilation and consolidation of our two countries, and the strengthening of direct ties will actively promote further deepening of the friendship and brotherhood between our peoples.

The relations between the MPRP and CPSU are the cementing foundation of the fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship. This is the source of our friendship's stability and strength. Friendship with the Soviet people is the great pride of all our people, and it is seen as a sacred thing. We are always loyal to this sacred Leninist friendship.

The workers of the MPR also maintain relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the peoples of other countries of socialist cooperation, which are united by common goals and interests, and a single world view. Year by year political, economic, and cultural cooperation between the MPR and other fraternal socialist countries develops and expands, both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA; this helps to accelerate the gradual progress of our country along the course of socialism.

The recent official, friendly visit made by a party and state delegation from the MPR, led by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, to the Socialist Republic of Romania; and the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the MPR and Romania that was signed during the course of the visit; and the discussions and negotiations between the leaders of the two countries will give a new impulse to the expansion and strengthening of cooperation between the MPR and Romania in the interests of peace and socialism.

The MPR is for Peace and Friendship of Peoples

Comrades! Since the very first days of the People's Revolution the MPR has spoken out and continues to speak out consistently for peace and friendship among peoples. Thanks to its consistent peaceful foreign policy, our country has gained well-deserved international authority. Today the MPR maintains diplomatic relations with 93 countries; trade ties with over 30 countries; and cultural ties with almost 50 countries. The MPR also participates actively in the work of international organizations.

The basic directions of our party and state's foreign policy are strengthening peace; cooperation with fraternal socialist countries; comprehensive support for the just struggle of peoples against imperialism, for independence and social progress; and maintenance of normal relations with states with different social orders on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The preservation and strengthening of peace create favorable conditions for the successful construction of socialism.

Today the defense of peace and elimination of the threat of thermonuclear war are the paramount, most urgent tasks facing humanity. Due to the aggressive efforts of international imperialism, primarily American imperialism, the present international situation has become seriously complicated. Imperialism is ready to put the fate of mankind into question for the sake of realizing its aggressive aims. Evidence of this can be seen in the direct reliance of the United States and its NATO allies on nuclear war, and the practical preparations being made to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

In order to strain the world situation to a dangerous point, the American administration is creating tense, explosive points in various parts of the world, and is zealously supporting decaying, reactionary regimes. The reactionary line of imperialism is a line of aggression and war. This misanthropic line of imperialism is in direct contrast to the truly humane line for strengthening peace, friendship, and cooperation among peoples, which is being conducted actively and consistently by the great Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are constantly coming forward with new peaceful initiatives and proposals directed at curbing the arms race, averting nuclear war, and guaranteeing the security of peoples. Graphic evidence of this can be seen in the results of the Prague conference of the Political Advisory Committee of Warsaw Pact member states; and in the ideas and conclusions of the main document of the conference--the Political Declaration. The proposal for signing an agreement on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member countries is of ever-increasing importance under current international conditions.

It is generally recognized that the Soviet Union, with its powerful economic and defense potential, plays an exceptionally important role in the preservation of universal peace and international security. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "Our goal is

not just to avert war. We are striving for a radical improvement in international relations, and for the strengthening and development of all good initiatives that have been made in these relations." The CPSU and the Soviet state are making truly titanic efforts to eliminate the danger of a worldwide thermonuclear catastrophe, and they are coming forward with comprehensive initiatives and proposals that point out the only rational and practical path toward improving the international situation and preserving universal peace.

The bold, noble initiative made by the Soviet state in its commitment against first use of nuclear weapons will be written in gold letters in the history of international relations and in the chronicle of Soviet foreign policy.

In a recent appeal to the nuclear powers, the Soviet Union put forth a new proposal to freeze nuclear weapons in both quantitative and qualitative terms. This is an historic step directed at averting a nuclear catastrophe. It deserves maximum support throughout the world.

These and other proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union, that have been put forth by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in his speeches, specifically at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, correspond completely to the vital interests of humanity. They are full of concern for peace and for the security of peoples.

All of progressive humanity, including the Mongolian people, fully approve and ardently support the constructive proposals and practical initiatives of the Soviet state.

A graphic new demonstration of the firm resolve and good will of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for peace and international cooperation can be seen in the Moscow meeting of party leaders and state figures from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. The joint statement that was adopted at the meeting once again expressed the unity of the positions of these fraternal states on questions involving the struggle for averting a nuclear catastrophe, strengthening the foundation of peace and universal security, curbing the arms race, and realizing true disarmament. With this important document, the countries of socialist cooperation confirmed with all certainty their unfailing adherence to the high ideals of peace and friendship among peoples, and their readiness to do everything necessary to protect mankind from a thermonuclear holocaust.

Our party and the government of the MPR speak out firmly in support of the carefully thought-out joint proposals put forward by the leaders of socialist countries at the Moscow meeting; this was confirmed in the recent MPRP Central Committee Decree and the Statement issued by the MPR government. The MPRP Central Committee Decree notes: "The new peaceful initiatives put forth by the leaders of European socialist countries provide graphic evidence of the immutability and consistency of their peaceful foreign policy; they correspond to the fundamental interests and aspirations of the peoples not only of Europe, but all continents of the world, to live in peace and tranquility; the initiatives are receiving broad support and approval among the peoples of the world."

As an Asian state, the MPR speaks out actively in defense of peace and security in Asia--the most densely populated continent on the planet.

The MPR fully supports the peaceful proposals and initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, the implementation of which would promote stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The MPR's proposal for signing a convention on mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific is directed at preserving peace and strengthening trust among the states of Asia. It is receiving the broad approval and support of peaceful forces.

It is the fault of American imperialism and its minions that the situation in Asia remains complicated and tense.

Many regions of the continent have been drawn into the orbit of the reactionary policies of imperialist powers, primarily the American militarists. With the direct support of the American administration, Israeli aggressors are conducting a bloody war against Arab states, annexing parts of their territories and at the same time blatantly ignoring numerous decisions taken by the United Nations and the just demands of the world community.

The position of the MPR on the Middle East question is clear. We firmly demand respect for the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory, as well as from all Arab territory occupied by Israeli since 1967; and recognition of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military and political alliance, thrown together by imperialist forces, is a serious threat to the peoples of Asia, as is the revival of Japanese militarism.

All this points out the urgency and immediate need for strengthening peace and security in Asia. It is in this spirit that envoys of the fraternal Afghan people--a party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--are making an official, friendly visit to our country. This visit will undoubtedly become an event of historic importance in the work of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Afghan peoples.

The MPRP and the government of the MPR fully support the initiatives of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] government that are directed at normalization of the situation in the region and normalization of their relations with neighboring states.

Allow me, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR government, and all the Mongolian people, to wish you--our important guest and respected comrade, Babrak Karmal; members of the DRA party and state delegation, and through them, all the fraternal Afghan people--great successes in defending the gains of the Afghan revolution and in building a new life.

Deeply aware of the threat of a worldwide thermonuclear catastrophe, the peoples of the world are joining actively in the campaign for the preservation of peace and universal security; evidence of this can be seen in the strengthening of the broad anti-war movement which encompasses whole countries and continents.

The Mongolian people warmly welcome and value highly the results of the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War", which was held recently in Prague. It demonstrated the firm resolve of all people of good will to defend humanity's right to life and a peaceful future. It made a great contribution to further activation and strengthening of the campaign of all peaceful and progressive forces on our planet for peace and for averting a worldwide thermonuclear holocaust.

The most vital work of all people on Earth is to protect the world and save it from nuclear destruction.

Comrades! Our people are working unselfishly to implement the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, which outlined large-scale goals for the social and economic development of the MPR in the near future; our people are achieving great new successes.

The main indicator of the country's economic and social development--the national income--has increased by 17.5 percent. The volume of industrial production has increased by 22 percent, and labor productivity has risen by 9.5 percent.

Top quality goods now account for 10.2 percent of the total commodity production in industry.

Our glorious animal husbandry workers are putting the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress into practice successfully: in the first 2 years of the 7th Five-Year Plan 18.6 million young animals have been raised, which is almost a half million more than planned.

Our farmers and agricultural machinery operators are working persistently to increase the volume of farming production. Over the first 2 and a half years of the 7th Five-Year Plan 112,700 hectares of virgin lands have been developed.

Plan quotas for the first two years of the current five-year plan are also being fulfilled in other sectors of material production. As a result of all this, there is a steady increase in the material well-being of the workers. In 1982 real income per capita increased by 5.1 percent over 1980 and the public consumption funds increased by 9.6 percent.

Science, education, culture, and health care have also received further development. Measures taken in connection with the MPRP Central Committee's naming this year as the Year of the Schoolchild are helping to strengthen the material base of schools and children's institutions; and they are promoting the education of the country's younger generation. The MPRP Central Committee notes with satisfaction the valuable contribution of party, state, social, and economic organizations, especially the MPR Children's Fund Central Committee,

and all our workers to this noble work; and it is confident that they will continue in the future to demonstrate even greater persistence and initiative for the sake of our children's happy future.

The decisive year of the five-year plan--1983--plays an exceptionally important role in the successful realization of the goals of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

Our country's workers, by spreading national socialist competition and demonstrating a great deal political activity, are greeting the 62nd anniversary of the People's Revolution with great labor successes. Thanks to the conscientious labor of the working class, cooperative workers, and the working intelligentsia, the plans for the first six months of 1983 have been fulfilled successfully according to basic indicators.

Compared to the corresponding period last year, gross industrial production has increased by 9.2 percent.

In realizing the decisions of the 4th (1982) Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, our farmers carried out the spring planting in an organized manner, within a short period of time, and on a high agro-technical level. They also applied soil conservation methods on more than 300,000 hectares of land under cultivation.

As of today, approximately 8.1 million head of young livestock have been raised. We now have before us some important, major tasks. First and foremost it is necessary to mobilize the maximum efforts of our workers for the successful fulfillment of the 1983 plan quotas for all indicators. In order to accomplish this primary emphasis should be placed on increasing responsibility, discipline, initiative, and organization among our people as much as possible.

We should also focus constant attention on key issues in the party's social and economic policies, such as increasing the efficiency of national production and improving the quality of our work; full utilization of existing opportunities, broad mobilization of internal reserves; and strict observance of the policy of economy.

We also need further improvement in the forms and methods of socialist competition and an increase in the effectiveness of incorporating advanced methods and scientific and technical achievements. Specific ways to resolve these and other problems have been outlined in the documents of the last Plenums of the MPRP Central Committee, and in the speeches and directives of comrade Y. Tsedenbal. In order to handle these tasks successfully, we must do everything possible to improve the style and methods of party, state, and economic management, and to ensure close unity in ideological, organizational, and economic work.

The success of any endeavor in the final analysis depends on people and on the specific work being done with them. This means that ideological, political, and educational work moves into the forefront; it must be carried out on a scientific basis, objectively, and in close connection with life.

In this connection, the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the fundamental conclusions contained in the speeches made at the Plenum by comrade Yu. V. Andropov are of immense theoretical and methodological importance.

The worldwide historical significance of the experience of Lenin's party has always been for us and continues to be an inexhaustible source for mastering Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics, and the methods for a revolutionary transformation of society.

Comrades! We are now entering a most important period in our agriculture. The primary, immediate tasks facing party, state, social and economic organizations, and all workers of our country are: good organization of livestock fattening; timely preparations for wintering; procurement of high-quality feed; and careful preparation for completing the harvest with no losses. All the conditions necessary for the realization of these tasks are present: in the main farming regions the weather has been favorable for producing a high-quality harvest of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops. On the territory of the majority of the aimags there has been abundant herbage. The primary thing now is not to waste any time and to carry out the upcoming agricultural seasonal operations in an organized manner. The successful realization of plan quotas for the current year, not only in agriculture, but in industry and other sectors of the national economy, depends to a great extent on the results of these seasonal operations.

Therefore, the party is assigning special importance to the development of animal husbandry and it is placing it at the center of attention. In 1984, the second to the last year of the 7th Five-Year Plan, is a year of some major jubilees: the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic; and the 45th anniversary of the victory at Halhin. It is the duty and honor of all communists and workers of our country to meet these glorious, historic dates with great labor successes and new achievements.

The Mongolian people, under the leadership of their tested Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the MPRP, and through heroic labor, they are achieving great new victories. They are looking confidently and optimistically toward their bright future. The future of our people is the complete triumph of socialism and communism.

Long live the 62nd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution!

Long live the MPRP, the inspiration and organizer of all our victories and achievements!

Long live the MPR, our socialist homeland!

Long live the great creative force, the indissoluble fraternal friendship and comprehensive, close cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples!

Long live peace throughout the world!

The speech given by comrade N. Dash was listened to very attentively and was interrupted by applause a number of times. After the festive meeting a holiday concert was given by masters of the arts.

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SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 15-21 July 1983

Criticism of American Role in Afghanistan

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1341 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] A MONTSAME political observer writes: The United States is the primary guilty party behind the fact that a political settlement of the situation which has arisen due to the scheming of hostile forces around the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] has not yet been realized. This is the theme of numerous commentaries published in the press of a number of Asian countries in connection with the conclusion of high-level Mongolian-Afghan negotiations.

The response of the foreign press to the speeches given by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural; and by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council; and to the joint Mongolian-Afghan statement, indicates that the undeclared war that Washington is waging against democratic Afghanistan is an integral link in the far-ranging adventuristic plans of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, that have moved to a global attack against the forces of national and social liberation. The Reagan administration and local reactionaries are using Pakistan and Iran as bases for their anti-Afghan activities. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal emphasized that "the Peking leadership has also joined the campaign against the people's regime in Afghanistan".

Also drawing attention is the fact that the escalation of American armed intervention in the affairs of the DRA is taking place at a time when definite progress has been seen in the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva, which are being mediated by a representative of the UN secretary general. The White House is clearly alarmed by Karachi's declaration that the main condition for settlement of the problems surrounding Afghanistan is termination of interference in its internal affairs and prohibition of any such interference in the future. American propaganda interprets this statement by Pakistan as "a demand made of Moscow".

It is well known that there is no foundation for all the talk about "Soviet interference" in the affairs of Afghanistan. The efforts of circles in the West to create the impression that the temporary presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan allegedly hinders settlement of what

they have called "the Afghan question" and supposedly serves as one of the reasons behind aggravation of the international situation, are totally in vain. Soviet military units are in the DRA at the request of the legitimate Afghan government, and on the basis of an agreement for friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between the two countries. They are fulfilling their international duty to defend the freedom, independence, and revolutionary gains of the Afghan people. As has been stated at the highest levels in Moscow and Karachi, the troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan when all forms of interference are eliminated, including armed intervention in the internal affairs of the DRA, and when a genuine international guarantee has been established that will secure the termination and prohibition in the future of such interference.

In this context, the sinister and negative role being played by the United States in Southwest Asia is especially clear. Washington is counting on a revival of the Afghan counterrevolution to counter the efforts being made to reach a settlement in this region. According to data in the Western press, the total sum spent by the United States and its allies on the campaign against the Afghan revolution already exceeds one billion dollars; R. Reagan's recent decision to increase significantly the quality and quantity of aid to counterrevolutionary bands promises a sharp increase in this sum.

Among those receiving most of the American dollars and weapons with the stamp "Made in the U.S.A." are leaders of the "Jamiate Islamiye", "Hezbi Islami", and other archreactionary organizations that are occupying Pakistani territory; they are known for their close ties with the American Central Intelligence Agency and the Israeli "Mossad" intelligence service. These partisans, who are religious fanatics and declassed and criminal elements, and have dressed in the uniforms of the Afghan army or the Soviet troops, are organizing bloody acts of sabotage against peaceful residents and civil targets in DRA territory. CIA and Pentagon "specialists" are actively participating in the training of these bandits. According to information reported by the corresponding Afghan agencies, the CIA is providing a "bridge" for the transport of arms to counterrevolutionary mobs. At one end of the bridge is the English city of Manchester, and at the other, the Pakistani city of Peshawar.

Washington's armed intervention is being supplemented by and combined with an increase in subversive propaganda that is hostile to Afghanistan and the USSR. With these aims, the CIA recently funded the creation of a slanderous radio center with the pretentious name of "Radio Free Kabul". The main goal of their campaign of lies is obvious--by inciting an anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet mood, they want to poison the atmosphere surrounding the Geneva negotiations and exert pressure on Pakistan.

Thus further escalation of Washington's interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan is incompatible with [words indistinct] around Afghanistan. As was emphasized in the course of negotiations in Ulaanbaatar, the DRA revolutionary regime is countering the aggressive actions of international imperialism and its minions with its inherently constructive policies. The proposals put forth by the DRA government on 14 May 1980 and developed in the statement issued on 24 August 1981 serve as a fine foundation for a political settlement of the problems that are being intensified

artificially around Afghanistan by hostile forces, and for creating an atmosphere of tranquility and mutual trust.

"The situation surrounding Afghanistan has been aggravated exclusively through interference and aggression on the part of imperialism led by the United States; China's expansionism and hegemonism; and reactionary schemes," B. Karmal stated in the Mongolian capital. Termination of this interference and serious, businesslike negotiations with the DRA government is the pivotal idea of Kabul's proposals; time will prove that these proposals are vital and realistic.

Anniversary of MPR Border Guards Observed

Ulaanbaatar MANTSAME in Russian 1816 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] The Mongolian community is celebrating the 50th anniversary of the MPR border guards.

Today the newspaper UNEN published an article dedicated to this important date, written by Colonel General S. Lubaangombo, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR minister of public security. Over the past 50 years Mongolian border guards have followed a path of fighting glory; they have fulfilled and are still fulfilling their duty of protecting the sacred borders of their socialist homeland, the article's author writes. Today the border guards, equipped with modern military equipment, have become an important, integral part of the MPR armed forces.

The border guard is an experienced, confirmed fighter who enjoys equal rights as a representative of his country; he is responsible for the defense of a specific part of the border. Mongolian border guards are loyal to the work of the party, the people, and socialism and they are ready to give their lives for their homeland if necessary, the article notes.

S. Lubaangombo points out that since the first days of their existence, the MPR border guards have been receiving the selfless international assistance of the Soviet Union. The role and importance of the fraternal aid from the Country of Soviets in the formation and development of the border guards, and in training highly skilled personnel, are inestimable.

Today our people and the Mongolian border guards remember with a feeling of deep respect and gratitude General F. S. Popov, Marshal of Aviation of the Soviet Union; V. A. Sudets, Hero of the MPR; Soviet expert advisors G. B. Afanas'yev, B. I. Agadzhanyan, I. V. Bychkov, and M. M. Markin; and many other glorious Soviet border guards who dedicated their minds, talent, and energy to strengthening the command personnel of the MPR border guards, and to improving their military and political training, writes the MPR minister of public security.

The international aid of the Soviet Union and the experience of Soviet border guards always was, is, and will be the foundation and reliable guarantee of the inviolability of the sacred borders of the MPR. The wise leadership of the MPRP, its indissoluble alliance with the people, and its daily support

guarantee all the successes and victories of the Mongolian border guards, the article points out.

Situation in Chad Discussed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1837 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] The aggravation of the situation in Chad can only be the fault of reactionary forces of imperialism that are weaving new networks of colonialism in Central Africa, the newspaper UNEN writes in a commentary. The newspaper notes that while African states have clashed with one another and exhausted their strength, imperialist powers are trying to regain their former positions in the "Dark Continent", and to subjugate the African states. Evidence of this can be seen in the growing armed conflict in Chad and the extensive interference by imperialist forces in the affairs of this country.

Events in Chad represent a threat not only to the independence and territorial integrity of Chad, but also to the national liberation movement of African peoples, UNEN emphasizes.

Support for Party Measures to Improve Production

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1738 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] MPR workers are holding rallies and meetings these days at industrial enterprises, economic organizations, and cultural and domestic institutions, where communists and all workers are discussing and approving the decisions of the 6th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the speech given at the Plenum by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural.

Leaders of agricultural production are speaking out in the pages of newspapers, and on radio and television broadcasts with proposals for improving the organization of production, increasing its efficiency, and eliminating existing shortcomings.

"We as communists must show how to fulfill the party goals contained in the decisions of the MPRP Central Committee Plenum," writes D. Namnandorj, deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural and shepherd at the "Choybalsan" agricultural association in Oborhangay aimag, in a letter to the newspaper UNEN.

"We must approach the task with a full sense of responsibility if the Plenum's decisions on increasing the national livestock population are to be fulfilled successfully. This concerns us, the livestock workers, first and foremost," emphasizes D. Namnandorj. "We can work to eliminate the waste, or defective output in our work, which is loss of livestock. We must observe strictly and accurately all the technological requirements in the production process, in raising livestock: beginning with prompt preparations for wintering the animals and for delivery of young, and ending with delivery of meat to the state. High quality fattening of the livestock takes on special importance in this work," D. Namnandorj notes.

Stabilization of Southeast Asia Discussed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAMZ in Russian 1822 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] A MONTSAMZ political observer writes: At the Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee that was held in Ulaanbaatar recently, comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, had high praise for the peaceful course of three fraternal countries--Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. Speaking from a position of dialogue and negotiations, these Indochinese countries are conducting a policy which the Mongolian leader said is "directed at stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia, and at establishing a feeling of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The results of the conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, held in Phnom Penh on 19-20 July, offer new proof of the constructive, peaceful policies of these states. Having stated their resolve to make every possible contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war, the conference participants confirmed their full support for the peaceful initiatives of the USSR and other countries of socialist cooperation and for the position of the joint statement issued at the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures of fraternal socialist countries. In a communique, which was published at the conclusion of the meeting, the ministers also stated that the peoples of Indochina are striving to restore the traditional friendly relations with the PRC on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

At the same time, the communique states with regret that Peking's hostile policies with respect to the countries of Indochina, which are a cause for tensions in the region, have not changed. In terms of its course, Chinese diplomacy with respect to countries of Indochina coincides completely with the policies of the United States in this region, and is taking on an increasingly anti-Soviet tone.

Under these conditions, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea rejected the statement on the Kampuchean question issued by the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In it, Peking echoed Washington and demanded the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea, without mentioning any guarantees for the security of countries of Indochina. On the contrary, in the PRC's diplomacy concerning the "Kampuchean problem", which it thought up together with Washington, the Chinese take a position which offers evidence of one thing: by seeking the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Peking is trying to tie Kampuchea's hands so as to realize its own plans for revival of the Pol Pot regime, which practiced a policy of genocide against its own people. Peking has not stopped arming the Khmer bands that are entrenched in neighboring Thailand, and whose actions are directed at undermining the revolutionary gains of the Kampuchean people.

Therefore it is clear that the awkward assertion made by Peking's diplomats that the presence of Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea allegedly "interferes with normalization" in Indochina, offers evidence of just one thing: Peking is laying the blame in the wrong place. Therefore we can also mention that the

presence of Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea is an issue that can be resolved only between Hanoi and Phnom Penh. Vietnamese units are in Kampuchea at the request of the legitimate government of that country, and on the basis of an agreement on peace, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries. This is in complete accord with the UN Charter, and with the principles of the non-alignment movement. It is well known that units of the Vietnamese contingent have been recalled gradually from Kampuchea over 1982 and 1983. The issue over the remaining, limited contingent will be resolved as soon as the reason for their presence is eliminated. This is the undeclared war being waged by foreign forces against the Kampuchean people, and the threat that China represents against Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese newspaper SIENG PASASON reported that in Laos "China is counting on raiding certain circles of the local population and rebel anti-government bands." Peking radio has started a true, psychological war against Laos, directed at discrediting the successes achieved under the leadership of the people's government, at inciting intertribal dissent, and at casting aspersions on the aid given to the Lao people by Vietnam and other socialist countries. Peking has also used the aid provided to Laos by the Chinese for unscrupulous aims.

As far as Vietnam is concerned, even though Peking propaganda speaks of the alleged Chinese "efforts to normalize relations with Hanoi", in fact the PRC is continuing its subversive war against Vietnam. All Vietnamese provinces that border on the PRC are subject to invasive provocations. A note of protest sent recently to the Chinese by the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that such actions on the part of the PRC aggravate the tensions along the border and do not help create a favorable atmosphere for normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations.

Vietnam's constructive proposal for a bilateral agreement between the PRC and Vietnam for peaceful coexistence is still without any political response from the Chinese. The newspaper DNYAN ZAH, an organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, was fully justified in its statement that "Vietnam has never wished for a deterioration in relations between the two countries, and has never tried to provoke tension and conflicts with China. Vietnam does everything possible to resolve all arguments through negotiations. Reality, however, offers evidence that China, which initiated aggression against Vietnam that everyone still remembers, has never expressed a desire to conduct peaceful negotiations." At the Phnom Penh conference, the foreign ministers of Kampuchea and Laos supported the initiative of socialist Vietnam for holding Vietnamese-Chinese consultations at any level and in any place as soon as possible, to prepare for resumption of negotiations on all issues of concern to both countries, and as a step on the road to normalization of bilateral relations.

Participants in the Phnom Penh meeting also stated that Chinese diplomats are bending over backwards to interfere with the trend toward dialogue with ASEAN countries that has been planned by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. China is pursuing far-reaching goals which coincide fully with the interests of imperialist circles: the creation of a permanent breeding ground for tension

in Southeast Asia; and kindling of conflicts between the two groups of states in the region--Indochina and ASEAN. These are truly disgraceful policies.

In the Mongolian People's Republic, which adheres to the position on Indochina presented in the MPR government statement of 28 February 1983, the results of the Phnom Penh conference met with approval and support. The Mongolian people condemn the actions of imperialist forces and other reactionary forces in Southeast Asia working in concert with them; as comrade Y. Tsedenbal stated at the Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, these forces are preventing the region from becoming an area of peace, stability, and cooperation.

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IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1411 GMT 15 J-1 83

[Text] The "Tungalag Tamir" ["Transparent Tamir"] Cooperative is one of newest specialized interassociation enterprises in Mongolia. It was formed last year in Arhangay aymag (in central Mongolia) on the basis of six local agricultural associations. The new cooperative is engaged in the cultivation of vegetables and potatoes, livestock fattening, poultry farming, and hog breeding.

This young cooperative is also engaged in transport and shipping; it has responsibilities for providing residents of somon centers with livestock products. The annual production activity of the cooperative has shown that it has good prospects for the future.

A great deal of importance is assigned in the MPR to interfarm cooperation. The 18th MPRP Congress emphasized: "The main path for intensive development of agricultural production is specialization and concentration based on interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration." Today there are a number of specialized interassociation cooperatives operating in the country. The leader among these is the "Minjit Bulgan" Cooperative, which was formed in 1977 on the basis of three Altay agricultural associations in Hobd aymag (in western Mongolia). In the time since then it has turned into a large, profitable organization that has a net profit of almost 6 million tugriks per year.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1426 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The agricultural technical school in Altanbulag (in northern Mongolia) has trained over 5000 specialists; they are veterinarians, livestock experts, and agronomists with secondary specialized education. Graduates of the Altanbulag technical school are working fruitfully in agricultural production.

Recently this rural educational institution held its 39th graduation; over 260 young men and women received their diplomas. Many of them expressed a desire to work in the Gobi regions, which are in great need of specialists.

Workers in Baatsaagan somon, Bayanhongor aimag (in western Mongolia), have been awarded the Red Banner of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee. They were given this decoration for their high labor indicators in the socialist competition that has been spread throughout the country under the motto, "For outstanding labor, excellent studies, and the highest achievements in sports and the arts", in honor of the 18th Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Congress. Association workers have raised more than 5000 young animals above and beyond the plan, and they have fulfilled state quotas for the output of livestock products ahead of schedule.

In the city of Suhbaatar, the center of Selenge aimag, a new club with a capacity for 300 people has been opened. It is designated for use by local construction workers. They will spend their leisure time here. Soon on the club's stage the first concert will be given by an amateur ensemble, made up of painters, masons, carpenters, and others.

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JAPANESE PEACE MARCH

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] During these July days a peace march is taking place along the roads of Japan. Japanese peace supporters started in Hiroshima and will end their march in another long-suffering Japanese city, Nagasaki, which like Hiroshima, was subjected to American atomic bombing in early August 1945. The peace march was organized by Japan's leading anti-war, trade union, and democratic associations. At meetings held along their route, the march participants--people of widely varying ages and professions--call for liquidation of American military bases in Japan, nullification of the American-Japanese military agreement, and complete banning of nuclear weapons.

The Hiroshima-Nagasaki march is one of the measures being carried out in preparation for the upcoming traditional international conference for banning nuclear weapons, which is to be held in Japan at the beginning of August. This year will mark the 33rd time the conference has been held. The Japanese press has been indicating an increase in the number of conference participants from Japan and from anti-nuclear organizations in other countries. The preparatory committee sent over 400 invitations to various organizations in almost 50 countries.

The Japanese press is focusing special attention on the fact that China has agreed to participate in the conference for banning nuclear weapons for the first time in 18 years. The Xinhua news agency confirmed recently that China will be sending observers to the conference.

It must be mentioned here that in the past the participation of representatives from the PRC in similar forums has not always been constructive, to say the least. In 1963 and 1964, for example, at the international conferences for banning nuclear weapons that were held in Japan, the delegates from China engaged in the most obvious obstruction. They made the most flagrant attacks on the Soviet Union, the MPR, and other socialist countries. The Chinese representatives made insulting attacks against such authoritative organization as the World Peace Council, trying to slander the Moscow agreement against nuclear weapons testing in three areas. Incidentally, this agreement, in addition to a number of other international documents directed at controlling the arms race, has not yet been signed by China.

In other words, in the early 1960s the Chinese representatives engaged in divisive activities in the peace movement; objectively, these activities weakened the anti-war campaign and played into the hands of imperialist and militaristic forces. When Peking's efforts to split the anti-war movement failed, the Chinese representatives stopped participating in all international measures taken by peace supporters. And with the beginning of the "cultural revolution", the Chinese People's Committee for the Defense of Peace, which still existed at least as a formality, terminated its activities altogether.

One is forced to recall these things today because there are some doubts concerning the aims of the Chinese representatives who will be participating in the upcoming international conference against nuclear weapons in Japan. The Tokyo newspaper ASAHI, in particular, has speculated that China will use this forum for "active interference in the anti-nuclear movement". ASAHI writes: "China apparently considers participation in the conference as a good opportunity for advancing its foreign policy course." Another Japanese paper, IOMIURI predicts that China's participation will result in "more bitter polemics at this conference than at any previous ones".

One would like to hope, however, that common sense will take the upper hand. It is not fruitless polemics, but the unity of all forces speaking out for peace, that is needed today to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The Mongolian community for its part wishes success to the upcoming conference in Japan. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should not be repeated.

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NPR PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA FOR FIRST HALF OF 1983

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jul 83 pp 2 and 3

[Text] Our country's workers, guided by the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the last Plenums of the MPRP Central Committee, and receiving the aid and support of countries of socialist cooperation, have demonstrated a high level of political and labor activity, and have spread extensively the national socialist competition in honor of the 62nd anniversary of the People's Revolution. According to basic indicators, they have been successful in fulfilling the plan quotes for the first half of 1983--the decisive year of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

I. Agriculture

As of 1 July, 8.1 million young animals are being raised. The percentage of young livestock being raised is highest in Selenge, Dornogobi, Dundgobi, Bulgan, Ubs, and Bayanhongor aimags. The loss of young animals was quite high in Obohangay, Hobd, Dzabhan, Gobi-Altay, Hentiay, and Arhangay aimags.

State procurement of livestock was 115,000 tons (on the hoof); its was 7900 tons for wool of all types; and 822,800 small hides and 179,500 large hides were procured. The 6-month plan for hide procurement was fulfilled by 103.6 and 106.6 percent, respectively. Dornogobi, Dornod, and Suhbaatar aimags exceeded the plan for procurement of hides of all types.

Compared to the corresponding period last year, state procurement of milk increased by 18 percent; and for the aimags' own needs, there was a 27.7 percent increase. There were 719,000 hectares of land planted to grains, potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops. This is 76,000 hectares more than for the same period last year.

Concrete measures have been taken to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture. During the first 6 months, about 600 tractors, 200 motor vehicles, and over 60,000 tons of mineral fertilizers have been delivered to agricultural enterprises.

At state expense 1,186,100 hectares of pasture land have been irrigated and livestock facilities with space for 651,700 animals have been put into operation. The annual plans for these operations have been fulfilled by 59.3 and 47.6 percent, respectively.

II. Industry

Gross industrial production increased by 9.2 percent over the corresponding period last year; the plan for the first 6 months of the year has been fulfilled by 102.3 percent.

**Plan Fulfillment and Rate of Growth in Gross Production
for Various Sectors of Industry (in percent)**

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Compared to same period last year</u>
Power industry	103.5	108.1
Fuel industry	103.0	105.2
Nonferrous metallurgy	103.7	113.2
Metalworking industry	99.9	109.5
Construction materials industry	101.9	115.4
Forestry and woodworking industry	97.7	105.8
Textile industry	100.1	116.6
Leather-shoe industry	103.1	109.7
Sewing industry	100.6	99.4
Chemical industry	104.3	98.3
Printing industry	105.3	101.1
Food industry	103.2	106.3

Indicators of production efficiency and product quality in industry are improving. Compared to the same period last year, labor productivity has increased by 1.5 percent. The plans for profit and reduction in expenditures per 1 tugrik of commodity production have been exceeded.

The 6-month plan for output of first quality products has been fulfilled by 103.4 percent, and there has been a 495 million tugrik increase in the output of these products over the same period last year.

The tanning enterprises' production association, the woodworking combine, and motor vehicle repair plant in Ulaanbaatar; municipal and personal services administrations in Dornogobi, Dornod, Ubs, and Hovsgol aimags; and food combines in Arhangay, Dzabhan, and Omnogobi aimags did not fulfill the 6-month plan for output of first quality products.

**Plan Fulfillment and Rate of Growth in Production Output and Sales;
Increase in Labor Productivity in Ministries and Departments (in percent)**

<u>Ministry or Department</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>			<u>Compared to same period last year</u>	
	<u>Output</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Increase in labor productivity</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Sales</u>
Ministry of Fuel and Power					
Industry	104.6	103.5	105.9	108.4	105.7
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry					
Mining Industry	102.5	102.8	101.8	109.9	109.3
Ministry of Light and Food Industry					
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	103.6	103.8	105.6	119.4	119.4
Ministry of Forestry and Wood- working Industry					
Forestry and Wood- working Industry	101.5	98.2	99.9	103.4	98.1
Ministry of Con- struction and Construction Materials					
Construction Materials	103.9	103.1	107.3	116.0	140.5
Ministry of Agriculture					
Agriculture	97.5	101.1	104.6	130.3	124.5
Ministry of Transportation					
Transportation	100.3	84.1	101.3	117.8	100.8
Ministry of Social Economy and Services					
Social Economy and Services	101.4	101.1	101.7	103.3	105.4
Ministry of Culture					
Culture	103.7	106.8	103.6	100.2	98.8
Ministry of Health					
Health	109.2	100.5	104.8	104.0	102.3
Ministry of Trade and Procurement					
Trade and Procurement	97.4	--	114.8	112.7	--
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration					
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	91.3	--	91.6	97.9	--

The Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine; the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Association; the Central Power System, the Baga nuur, Aduunchuluun, Bayanteg, and Tsagan oboo coal mines; the Tsaganbulag Lime Works; the Ulaanbaatar Wall Materials Combine; the Darhan Claydite Works; the Dzabhan and Hobd motor vehicle repair shops; the construction machinery and equipment repair plant; the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine; the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory; the Songino Biological Combine; the State Printing Combine; the Ulaanbaatar Dairy Combine; the Choybalsan Food Combine; the Ulaanbaatar Flour Milling Combine; the Ondorhaan and Moron flour milling and feed production combines; and other enterprises have achieved great successes in fulfilling the 6-month plan for product sales. The

"Mongol-Czechoslovakmetall" [Mongolian-Czechoslovak Metal] Association, the "Gobi" Wool Knitted Goods Combine; the rug factory; the Erdenet Food Combine; the Dzuunharaa Alcohol and Syrup Combine; and the Ulaanbaatar Children's Dairy Products Plant fulfilled the plan for production output.

The Nalayh Mine; the Hartarbagatay Coal Mine; the Ulaanbaatar Sewing Production Association; the Ulaanbaatar Motor Vehicle Repair Plant; the Eren Cart Enterprise; the cement plant; the Sharyn gol and Hyalganat lumber industries; the Tsagaanhayrhan Timber Management; the Harhorin and Suhbaatar flour milling and feed production combines did not manage to fulfill the plan for product sales.

**Plan Fulfillment and Rate of Growth in Output
of Basic Types of Industrial Production (in percent)**

<u>Type of Product</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Compared to same period last year</u>
Electric power	105.8	114.9
Thermal power	105.1	103.7
Coal	103.1	105.3
Fluorspar	103.9	105.0
Lime	108.1	103.5
Construction brick	103.4	113.5
Cement	97.0	93.9
Lumber	97.7	108.2
Prefabricated houses	110.0	89.6
Doors, windows	112.3	113.1
Precast reinforced concrete	85.1	108.3
Cellular concrete	114.0	106.4
Claydite	117.9	112.0
Washed wool	102.8	99.2
Felt	100.2	100.1
Felt boots (for all ages)	100.7	95.2
Children's felt boots	100.7	71.6
Wool knitted goods	101.5	102.1
Rugs	100.4	111.9
Knitted goods	107.1	139.5
Coats (for all ages)	104.3	99.9
Children's coats	102.7	112.3
Suits (for all ages)	97.7	99.0
Children's suits	98.1	106.3
Kid leather	101.7	96.4
Box-calf, Russian leather	125.8	109.8
Leather shoes (for all ages)	100.6	125.1
Children's leather shoes	93.1	121.8
Leather coats	100.0	94.5
Leather jackets	100.5	108.0
Sheepskin coats	104.8	107.8
Pork	102.2	103.0
Canned meat	103.6	110.7
Sausage	110.2	115.1
Fish	108.5	149.4

Flour	100.3	111.0
Bread	106.9	111.9
Confectionary items	101.5	99.9
Fruit drinks and mineral water	103.0	109.3
Household soap	95.4	113.7
Bath soap	109.4	116.8
Milk and dairy products	116.7	115.8
Mixed feed	112.2	231.8

III. Construction

Construction organizations have completed construction and installation work totalling 544.9 million tugriks. This represents a 5.4 percent increase over the same period last year; the 6-month plan has been fulfilled by 95.5 percent.

In the first 6 months 123 construction projects have been put into operation.

The Ulaanbaatar Construction Trust; construction trusts and bureaus in Bulgan, Dornogobi, and Ubs aimags; water management administrations in Gobi-Altay, Omnogobi, and Tob aimags; road management and operation sections in Bayanhongor and Selenge aimags and in the city of Darhan; construction and electrical and sanitary engineering repair section in Hobd and Hentiy aimags; the construction and installation communications administration; and several other organizations fulfilled the plans for putting projects into operation and for completion of construction and installation work.

The Technical Assistance Construction Trust and the Construction and Installation Administration in Selenge aimag did not fulfill the plan according to these indicators.

Plan Fulfillment and Rate of Growth in Construction and Installation Work; Increases in Labor Productivity in Major Contracting Ministries and Departments (in percent)

<u>Ministry or Department</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment Construction and Installation Work</u>	<u>Increase in Labor Productivity</u>	<u>Compared to same period last year</u>
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	98.9	102.2	103.4
Main Construction Troops Administration	96.0	--	107.2
Ministry of Water Management	99.0	103.7	115.5
Ministry of Transportation	100.1	91.4	175.3
Ministry of Communications	105.1	121.6	106.7
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	99.1	103.0	86.7
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	100.4	118.4	111.9
Ministry of Agriculture	101.4	104.1	103.5

Ministry of Light and Food Industry	100.4	84.8	97.7
Main Highway Administration	100.6	101.5	106.4

The plan for increasing labor productivity in construction was fulfilled by 106.7 percent.

A total of 39 organizations, including the construction and installation bureaus in Hentiy, Tob, Omnogobi, Dornod, and Hobd aimags; the water management administrations in Dornogobi, Suhbaatar, Selenge, and Dundgobi aimags; the construction and electrical and sanitary engineering repair sections of Bulgan and Dzabhan aimags; and the road management and operation bureaus in Bayan-Olgii, Arhangay, and Ubs aimags, did not fulfill the plan for increasing labor productivity in construction, thus losing an opportunity to complete additional construction and installation work valued at 11.7 million tugriks.

The amount of estimating and planning work increased by 6.9 percent compared to the same period last year, and the 6-month plan was fulfilled by 100.6 percent. The plan for geological exploration work was fulfilled by 93.4 percent.

IV. Transportation and Communications

The plan for freight shipment on all types of transport was fulfilled by 102.4 percent; the plan for passenger transport was fulfilled by 102.2 percent.

The freight turnover increased by 405 million ton-kilometers over the same period last year.

**Plan Fulfillment and Rate of Growth
in Indicators for Various Types of Transport**

<u>Type of Transport</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Compared to same period last year</u>
Freight turnover:		
motor vehicle transport	113.4	115.5
railroad transport	105.9	109.7
air transport	116.5	117.8
Freight shipments:		
motor vehicle transport	114.8	92.2
railroad transport	102.4	104.6
air transport	100.6	102.9
Passenger turnover:		
motor vehicle transport	106.2	108.3
railroad transport	119.3	92.8
air transport	102.5	106.1
Passengers transported		
motor vehicle transport	101.8	106.4
railroad transport	103.6	105.3
air transport	102.8	106.4
Passenger turnover:		
motor vehicle transport	102.2	104.3
railroad transport	102.1	104.3
air transport	108.0	109.2
	101.2	105.3

A total of 40 transportation enterprises, including the transportation enterprises administrations in Arhangay, Bayanhongor, Bulgan, Dzabhan, Tob, and Hobd aimags; and motor vehicle depots No 5, 22, and 24, exceeded the plan for freight turnover and freight shipments. The transportation enterprises administrations in Dornogobi and Suhbaatar aimags; and motor vehicle depots No 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, and 42--a total of 9 transportation enterprises--did not fulfill the plan.

The plan for increasing labor productivity in transportation (expressed in ton-kilometers) was fulfilled by 113.8 percent; in motor vehicle transport it was fulfilled by 106.9 percent; in railroad transport by 114.3 percent; and in air transport by 121.6 percent.

Production cost per ton-kilometer of freight turnover in motor vehicle transport was 3 percent lower than the plan cost.

A total of 16 transportation enterprises, including transportation enterprises administrations in Dornogobi and Suhbaatar aimags; and motor vehicle depots No 26, 28, 38, and 42, did not manage to decrease the production cost to the plan level.

Income from operation of means of communication increased by 12.6 percent compared to the first half of the previous year; the 6-month plan was fulfilled by 105.3 percent.

**Plan Fulfillment and Rate of Growth in the Development of Communications
According to Basic Indicators (in percent)**

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Compared to same period last year</u>
Automatic telephone stations	101.4	102.3
Telephone terminals	100.6	103.4
Radio terminals	100.3	108.6
Radio receivers	100.8	104.4
Televisions	104.3	112.9
Letters and packages sent	101.8	99.6
Telegrams sent	104.8	107.2
Telephone calls	103.9	107.9
Newspapers delivered	101.2	95.5

Compared to the same period last year, there was a 2.9 percent increase in the number of brigades and departments in agricultural associations and state farms supplied with communications equipment; the plan for supplying these organizations with communications equipment was fulfilled.

The 6-month plan for increasing labor productivity in communications was fulfilled by 105.9 percent; expenditures per tugrik of income for the first 5 months were 7.1 percent lower than the plan cost.

V. Improvement in the People's Material Welfare and Cultural Level

Compared to the same period last year, the retail goods turnover increased by 5.1 percent; the plan was fulfilled by 101.2 percent.

**Plan Fulfillment and Rate of Growth in Retail Goods Turnover
by Ministry and Department (in percent)**

<u>Ministry or Department</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Compared to same period last year</u>
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	100.7	105.1
Ministry of Culture	103.0	103.4
Ministry of Communications	100.2	85.4
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	101.1	106.8
Ministry of Health	115.6	110.2
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	104.7	106.1

Compared to the first 6 months of last year, the product sales of public catering enterprises have increased by 5.3 percent; the plan was fulfilled by 100.7 percent.

In the system of the Ministry of Social Economy and Services the income from these services has increased by 5.6 percent over the same period last year; the plan was fulfilled by 103.5 percent.

In the 1982-1983 academic year the country's higher and secondary specialized education institutions trained 9800 specialists for work in the national economy; vocational-technical schools trained 10,800 skilled workers; and 51,900 school pupils graduated from 8 and 10-year general education schools.

Residential housing with a total area of 10,000 square meters has been put into use; dormitories with space for 685 students in general education schools, and kindergartens with space for 420 children have also been put into operation.

Medical services for the population are improving, as are the preventive measures being implemented at medical institutions. A great deal of work is being done to improve public services and amenities in cities and rural areas.

Compared to the same period last year, foreign trade goods turnover has increased by 17.6 percent; exports have increased by 12.9 percent, and imports by 20 percent.

Material and technical supply organizations fulfilled the 6-month plan for delivery of goods by 106.4 percent.

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BUDDHISTS SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1832 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] A meeting was held today at the headquarters of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace [ABCP]; it was dedicated to the International Month of Solidarity with the Korean People's Struggle, which is now being observed.

Those speaking at the meeting noted that the aggravated situation in the Far East and on the Korean peninsula is due to the aggressive policies and provocations of reactionary imperialist forces, primarily the United States, and it is a matter of serious concern to all people of good will, including millions of Buddhists.

The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military and political alliance also contributes to the increasing tension in this region; it is one of the key factors in the implementation of U.S. military and militaristic plans in Asia.

But the forces of peace, led by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, are persistent in their demands for a resolution of the Korean question without outside interference; they support the efforts of the Korean people to achieve peaceful reunification of their homeland.

The meeting's participants expressed confidence that the International Month of Solidarity with the Korean People will make an important contribution to activating the campaign for reunification of Korea. They called on the U.S. administration to withdraw its troops from South Korea immediately, and to remove its military bases that are located in the Far East.

A photography exhibit was on display at the ABCP headquarters which told of the successes and achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and of the suffering of the workers of South Korea under the yoke of the pro-imperialist clique of Chun Doo Hwan.

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INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Jul 83 p 4

[Text] Participants in the joint Mongolian-Soviet comprehensive expedition, which is studying the natural conditions of the Hobsgol lake region in northwestern Mongolia, have started their regular field season. This year hydrobiologists, chemists, ichthyologists, ornithologists, and representatives of other branches of science will continue detailed, multi-dimensional research on the animal and plant world, the soil and water, and other ecological aspects of the region. The scientists' primary goal is to collect data for future industrial development of the Hobsgol region while preserving its unique natural features. It is not coincidental that some important directions in the scientists' work include compilation of a fisheries map of the lake, acclimatization of new valuable species of fish, and research on their feed base.

This joint expedition has been working successfully in Hobsgol for over 10 years already. The scientists' intense interest in the lake is completely understandable. This is the largest fresh water reservoir in the MPR, and it is considered the oldest reservoir in Central Asia. Experts believe that the lake was formed approximately one million years ago. A unique natural complex has developed here, characterized by diversity and uniqueness of its flora and fauna, and the wealth of its depths under the soil. Today deposits of phosphorites, iron, and other minerals have been discovered in the Hobsgol region.

Over the past years the expedition members have produced an immense body of work, including an atlas of the region, and a plan for the largest preserve in the MPR, with an area of over 4200 square meters. The organization of this preserve is an important step in protecting the natural resources of a vast region of the country.

Many important problems requiring an optimal combination of the interests of the MPR's industrial development and environmental protection are being resolved by Mongolian scientists in close cooperation with colleagues from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

JAPANESE MILITARISM CONDEMNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by D. Dorj: "Japanese Militarism is a Threat to Peoples of the Far East"]

[Text] Official Tokyo has taken a dangerous new step on the path to drawing Japan into world imperialism's system of military preparations. Japanese "self-defense forces" took part in joint maneuvers with NATO troops, which were performed recently under the code name of "Global Shield-83". These maneuvers were held in vast areas of North America, Western Europe, and Eastern Asia.

It is well known that since the beginning of 1983 Japanese authorities have made serious diplomatic efforts to include the country in the NATO bloc, with rights as an "associated state"; the negative position of several Western European NATO members has interfered with this. Tokyo, however, was not discouraged by this. With the active help of the U.S. leadership, the Japanese government has obtained NATO's agreement to hold regular advisory meetings on "global problems involving security". Representatives of the "self-defense" command have already established contacts with staff personnel at NATO headquarters in Brussels. As the Kiodo Tsusin news agency recently emphasized, today Japan is in fact an "associate member of NATO. The participation of Japanese "self-defense forces" in NATO maneuvers graphically demonstrates how far the process of integrating Japan into this organization's military system has really gone.

Not limiting themselves to turning their own country into an outpost for the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, Japanese authorities have also taken on the role of conducting NATO's expansionist strategy among countries of East and Southeast Asia. According to evidence from the Kiodo Tsusin news agency, "Japan has long been coordinating its foreign policy course with NATO lines, and has been aiding regimes, in which NATO bloc states have a 'special interest', South Korea in particular."

Recently the Tokyo magazine EKONOMISUTO openly called the leader of Japan's government, Y. Nakasone, "a travelling salesman for President Reagan's global strategy". In his short time in the post of prime minister, Nakasone has made a whole series of visits to countries in Asia and the Pacific, preparing the ground for creating a Far East branch of NATO. Many observers believe that the foundation for this branch has already been laid. EKONOMISUTO reports that

"Nakasone's trips to Seoul and Washington at the beginning of this year signified the formation of a trilateral military system consisting of Japan, the United States, and South Korea. The Japanese-American 'security agreement' and the American-South Korean agreement on 'mutual security guarantees' are at the foundation of this system; there is also an unwritten agreement for close cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul in military matters." At present Tokyo, supported by Washington, is making every effort to turn this "trilateral system" into a multilateral one, to include Australia, New Zealand, Taiwan, as well as ASEAN countries, Thailand and the Phillipines in particular.

The activities of Nakasone's cabinet directed at putting together a Far East branch of NATO are being carried out against a background of general activation of militaristic and revanchist policies among Japanese ruling circles. If military preparations used to be carried out in Japan as quietly as possible, with an eye on the anti-militaristic positions in the country's constitution, today, as was noted in the newspaper AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW, "more and more often the most important events in the Japanese military arena are discussed completely openly". Nakasone's military program calls for turning the country into "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" for imperialism. Expenditures on maintaining the armed forces in Japan grew twice as fast between 1971 and 1982 as did those in NATO member countries. Today there is evidence of a trend to increase these expenditures even more. If military expenditures in the 1983 fiscal year increased by 6.5 percent over the previous year, in the 1984 fiscal year Japan's National Defense Administration is planning an 8.4 percent increase.

The present Japanese leadership is striving persistently to expand the sphere of activities of its "self-defense forces" beyond the country's officially established borders. In violation of the international status of the straits and sounds surrounding Japan, Tokyo intends to "fully and completely control" them. Soon after taking office as prime minister, Nakasone announced an expansionist program for creating a thousand-mile "defense" zone. In an interview with the WASHINGTON POST newspaper, he stated: "In the ocean our defense must stretch several hundred miles, and if we intend to create seaways, our plan must lie in the defense of the seaways between Guam and Tokyo and between the Gulf of Taiwan and Osaka."

The militant course of official Tokyo is even beginning to cause concern among countries whose political and economic interests are tied closely with Japan: their fate may lie in becoming "associate members" of a new "East Asia Sphere of Joint Prosperity". The AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW asks "Is Tokyo thinking of turning Australia into an 'unsinkable aircraft carrier' with mineral raw materials?"

Countries located right near Japan have even greater cause for concern over official Tokyo's militaristic course. They are not satisfied with the explanations given by Japanese authorities and the American administration hiding behind them, that all these massive military preparations in Asia and the Pacific are being implemented only for "defense" purposes. The American magazine NEWSWEEK recently noted that "many people in Asia are frightened by the growing strength of the Japanese military machine. Suspicions concerning Japan's motives, hidden behind the intensification of the "self-defense

"forces", are especially strong in countries that still remember what it was like to be under the heel of Japan during the second world war.

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SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 3-9 August 1983

Chinese Visit to Pakistan Discussed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1820 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Aug (MONTSAME) -- MONTSAME political observer B. Dashdzebeg writes:

Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, made an official visit to Pakistan. One would like to hope that this highly placed representative of the government of China, which in recent times has been broadcasting more and more often statements about its desire to establish good-neighbor relations with bordering countries and about its fidelity to the work of normalizing the situation in Asia, would use his stay in Karachi to help reduce the current tension surrounding Afghanistan, which is to a significant degree caused by the course taken by Pakistani authorities and their protectors in the United States.

It is with regret, however, that we are forced to state that Wu Xueqian used his stay in Karachi for diametrically opposed aims that have nothing whatsoever in common with the true interests of peace in the region and throughout Asia. When one looks at the content of the speeches given by the Peking visitor, it is often difficult to shake off the thought that they could have been written in Washington. A number of Wu Xueqian's statements, which represent open interference in the internal affairs of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan], offer evidence that the PRC clearly is trying not to lag behind the United States and is making reckless efforts to unleash an armed conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan, to interfere with any political settlement of the problems between the DRA and its neighbors, and to create a permanent source of tension in this region. The evaluation of the situation made by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, during the recent official friendly visit to our country by a party and state delegation from the DRA led by B. Karmal, has proven to be correct. He said, "The Peking leadership has also joined the campaign against a people's system in Afghanistan."

It is no coincidence that while in Pakistan the Chinese minister followed exactly the program of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who had visited that country not long before. The guest from Peking visited Afghan counterrevolutionary camps in the region of Peshawar and in northern Pakistan that are supported by money from the CIA and the Pentagon. Closing his eyes to

the fact that it is from these camps that bandits are making attacks on the peaceful Afghan population, the Chinese minister described the hired killers as "true patriots", depicted them as victims of "aggression", and assured the counterrevolutionary mobs of China's "energetic support in their just struggle". The analogy inevitably arises between this and the statements made by G. Shultz, who after visiting Peshawar, promised the Afghan bands entrenched there "firm and constant support". The concurrence of the evil goals and deeds of Washington and Peking is obvious.

As is justly noted in a statement from the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, such statements and provocative actions on the part of the Chinese minister "not only demonstrate the open and repeated interference by the PRC in the internal affairs of the DRA, they also provide evidence of that country's support for the Afghan counterrevolution and for reactionary forces in the region. Chinese hegemonists are playing a far from passive role in imperialism's propagandistic and militaristic activities against the DRA," this document notes.

Wu Xueqian did not say one word about the evil role being played by the Reagan administration in the organization of the undeclared war against people's Afghanistan, but at the same time he found it possible to sprinkle his speeches in Pakistan liberally with anti-Soviet statements. He was clearly playing into Washington's hands and trying to lay the blame in the wrong place as he tried in vain to prove that the Soviet Union is seeking a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan in word only, and is allegedly trying to "occupy" the country.

In unison with this unfounded statement, the XINHUA news agency and the newspapers RENMIN RIBAO and CHINA DAILY published the trite conjectures of bourgeois mass disinformation about "Russia's age-old yearnings toward warm seas" and about "Moscow's plans to turn Afghanistan into a springboard for diving into the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean". This seems to be directly helping those in the White House who are crying about the "Soviet threat" in the Indian Ocean and under the pretext of "repelling" the threat are creating a base filled with nuclear and neutron weapons on Diego Garcia and are sending an armada of warships into the Persian Gulf.

It is hard to believe that the head of China's foreign policy department is not aware of the Soviet Union's position; it has never and is not now seeking any privileges for itself in Afghanistan at the expense of its neighbors' interests. It is universally known and recognized by all those who are looking at the current development of international events not through the dark glasses of anti-Sovietism imported from the United States, but are guided by objective facts, that: the essence of the problems that have arisen around Afghanistan does not lie in the limited contingent of Soviet troops sent to the DRA at the request of the lawful government of this sovereign state, but in the foreign intervention being encouraged by the United States. The Soviet Union has no intentions to leave its military contingent in Afghanistan indefinitely, nor to threaten other countries from there. Moscow has made statements to this effect a number of times. The Chinese minister also cannot be unaware of another position of the USSR that is generally known: Soviet soldiers will leave Afghanistan as soon as aggression against that country ends and reliable guarantees are made that it will not be renewed.

Nonetheless, even though Wu Xueqian knew all this, while he was in Pakistan he repeated the malicious lies about Afghanistan almost word for word. What was the reason for this? Most likely, Peking has still not stopped its previous vicious practice of using any excuse whatsoever to stir up anti-Sovietism. This is the same anti-Sovietism that for many years poisoned the atmosphere of Soviet-Chinese relations, and only served to aggravate them.

Today when meetings are being held between the USSR and PRC to discuss normalization of relations, Peking should take into account the fact that natural elements of this normalization are China's proper orientation of public opinion with regard to the policies of the Soviet Union, and an objective evaluation by Peking of the USSR's peaceful foreign policy course in the international arena. It is absurd to assign "imperialist intentions" to the Soviet Union; it builds its foreign policy on Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, good-neighbor relations, mutual cooperation, and support for national independence and the sovereign rights of peoples.

There are of course different opinions on various international problems. But, as has been noted repeatedly in the press of countries of socialist cooperation, this must not be confused with the deliberate distortion of the character and essence of the Soviet state's foreign policy course, and the anti-communist nonsense contrived in Washington must not be repeated. This type of propaganda expressing unfriendly and sometimes hostile views borrowed from a third country, and the distortion of the policies and intentions of another state can in no way help to develop relations among countries or improve the international climate as a whole.

In Mongolia, where Soviet-Chinese discussions are assigned particular importance, it is believed that the so-called "Afghan question" is not an obstacle on the path to improved relations between the USSR and PRC. As comrade Y. Tsedenbal stated, the results of these meetings will depend on how realistically Peking approaches the question of normalization of relations between the two countries. The statements made by Wu Xueqian during the course of his visit to Pakistan provide evidence that political realism is far from being the basic principle of Peking's diplomacy.

Chinese Minister's Visits to Pakistan and Thailand

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 5 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by D. Lubsan: "Two Visits by an Instigator"]

[Text] Blatant Interference

Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, made a visit to Pakistan. The purpose of the visit was to discuss with Pakistani leaders plans for further interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and for stirring up the undeclared war against this country which is being carried out primarily from Pakistani territory.

The culmination point of the visit was Wu Xueqian's trip to the Nazir Bagh camp of Afghan counterrevolutionaries outside of the city of Peshawar, not far from the Afghan border. The DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Ministry of Foreign Affairs described this action as interference in the country's internal affairs. At the camp the Chinese minister gave an inflammatory speech before a large gathering of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. He incited them to activate an armed campaign against the gains of the April Revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan. Wu Xueqian told the bandits who have been making bloody raids into the territory of Afghanistan: "We stand firmly beside you."

In order to emphasize his support for the bands, Wu Xueqian brought to the camp several dozen boxes with "cultural and personal" articles. The Chinese minister personally took part in the distribution of the "gifts". China, however, is certainly not limiting its aid to the anti-Afghan mobs to gifts of this nature. In ever-increasing quantities, ammunition, weapons, and other combat equipment made in China are being transported to the Pakistani-Afghan border; Chinese instructors are being sent to teach anti-Afghan formations violent methods to use against peaceful residents of the DRA.

The paved Karakorum Highway plays an important role in the transport of weapons and equipment to Pakistan. It passes through the part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir that is occupied by Pakistan; Peking and Islamabad are making feverish efforts to turn it into a strategic base for interference in the internal affairs of neighboring states. Military cargo for the Islamabad regime itself is also transported along the Karakorum Highway. This year Peking will supply Islamabad with missiles, tanks, and other weapons. With the help of Chinese specialists, military bases are being built on Pakistani territory; and airports and other military projects are undergoing reconstruction. China is trying to turn Pakistan into a front-line state that will pose a threat to its neighbors. The so-called "Afghan question" is being used as a pretext for this.

What is the explanation for Peking's hatred of the DRA? Feudal, backward Afghanistan always accommodated Peking leaders, because Peking could deal with Afghanistan from a position of strength. It should be pointed out that the DRA is located geographically in one of the major directions of Peking's expansion--to the southwest. This direction gives China access to the Indian Ocean. Therefore, China does not want a settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan, but instead hopes for a return to former times. The Chinese media are trying to portray the DRA government as "unlawful", and at the same time the media are extolling in every way possible the alleged successes of the Afghan counterrevolution.

The situation in Afghanistan is gradually normalizing and progressive transformations are taking place. This is specifically the result of assistance from fraternal countries of socialism, with whom Afghanistan is actively developing relations. An example of this is the recent visit to the Mongolian People's Republic made by an Afghan party and state delegation, led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council. During the course of the visit, as is well known, an Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the MPR and DRA was signed; a trade agreement and other Mongolian-Afghan documents were also signed.

However, further efforts are needed to put an end to the undeclared war being waged against Afghanistan by the United States and China. These two countries are interested in increasing tensions in Southwest Asia, and their interests in this area coincide completely. It is no coincidence that Wu Xueqian went to Pakistan soon after George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, made a visit there. Shultz promised Pakistani ruling circles that financial and military aid would be expanded if further efforts would be made to destabilize the situation in the region.

A statement issued by the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the visit made by Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, to Pakistan says: "In this way Washington and Peking are making reckless attempts to stir up an armed conflict between the DRA and Pakistan; to hinder any political settlement of the problems between Afghanistan and its neighbors; and to create a constant source of tension in Southwest Asia."

What is the source of the threat in Southeast Asia?

China has once again demonstrated its lack of interest in improving the situation in Southeast Asia. On a recent visit to Thailand, Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, called the latest peaceful initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea nothing more than "political tricks".

It is well known that at the conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, held in Phnom Penh last month, the three countries of Indochina presented an offer to the ASEAN countries--Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore--to enter into a dialogue with no preliminary conditions and to take immediate measures to reduce the tensions along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The conference participants also issued a statement on the desire of the peoples of Indochina to restore good-neighbor relations with the PRC on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence. These proposals received approval and support in socialist countries and in many other countries of the world. At the Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee held at the end of June in Ulaanbaatar, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, gave high praise to the peaceful course of the three fraternal countries--Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The countries of Indochina are following a policy, which as comrade Y. Tsedenbal said, "is directed at stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia, and at establishing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation".

During his visit to Thailand, the highly-placed representative of Peking tried to convince everyone of the "insincerity" of the peaceful policies of the countries of Indochina, and that China offers the primary guarantee of peace in Southeast Asia. If we may ask, just what does this "peacemaker" propose? It has designated Thailand as a "front-line country", from whose territory bands of Pol Pot supporters and Khmer reactionaries are making armed attacks against Kampuchea. Wu Xueqian also made an appeal to continue to provide support to the anti-Kampuchean "coalition" that is serving as a shelter for Peking's henchmen--the supporters of Pol Pot. The Chinese minister of foreign affairs did everything to try to whitewash the Pol Pot supporters who during the years

of their control destroyed 3 million Kampuchean. He said that "they have already corrected their mistakes".

If one believes the statements made by Wu Xueqian in Bangkok, the source of tension in Southeast Asia is certainly not China who is supplying weapons to anti-Kampuchean forces, but the Vietnamese volunteer units located in Kampuchea. It is well known that while demanding the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea, who are helping the Kampuchean defend the gains of the revolution, Peking itself is not offering any guarantees for security with respect to the countries of Indochina. It is no secret to anyone that while demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, Peking is harboring plans to restore the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea.

Peking's policies with respect to the countries of Indochina coincide completely with Washington's course in Southeast Asia. It is well known that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was in Thailand before the Chinese minister of foreign affairs made his visit there. Shultz was participating in the conference of foreign affairs ministers of ASEAN states. On the eve of the conference and during the conference itself Shultz made appeals to "return Kampuchea" to the bloody clique of Pol Pot supporters. He also issued warnings "not to trust Vietnam's peaceful proposals" and he promised to strengthen ASEAN's firm stand on this issue by delivering new American weapons.

It is significant that Wu Xueqian's visit to Thailand took place against a background of warships' engines roaring and shots crackling in the Gulf of Siam. During the visit the largest joint American-Thai naval maneuvers in recent times were being held. There were about 10,000 soldiers and officers participating, 30 ships from the Seventh Fleet of the U.S. Navy and the Thai Navy, and over 40 fighter planes and helicopters. By drawing Thailand into joint military activities and making large-scale deliveries of arms to this country, Washington is trying to block all possible attempts to establish peace in the region. The rattling of American weapons not far from the borders of Kampuchea and Vietnam in unison with the provocative statements made by Peking's emissary are directed at preserving a constant seat of tension in Southeast Asia and at stirring up a conflict between the two groups of states in the region--Indochina and ASEAN. This policy of Peking and Washington represents a serious threat to peace in Southeast Asia.

U.S. Policies in Asia Condemned

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by T. Dash: "A Dangerous Alliance"]

[Text] The expansion of diplomatic and military cooperation between the United States and several countries on the Asian continent is tied in with the strategy of American generals who wish to strengthen their domination in this vast region of the globe.

In its global strategy the United States assigns considerable importance to the "Washington-Tokyo-Seoul" triangle. Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural,

said in his speech at the last Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee: "All this gives us reason to state that the situation in the Far East and Asia is on the whole characterized by growing tension."

Official representatives of the White House and highly placed figures in the Japanese and South Korean governments, leaning on the shaky platform of the so-called "Soviet and Communist threat", have spoken out a number of times in favor of creating such a military and political alliance. Even though one encounters such words as "partners" and "allies" in all their talk, there are some sharp edges in their economic relations, especially between the United States and Japan. But when the issue is military cooperation, in spite of the friction they find a common language and means for throwing together a triple alliance that is fraught with danger, not only for the peace and security of the peoples of the Asian continent, but also for the social and economic development of these countries.

The Pentagon's intensification of its military presence in this region, the strengthening of the infrastructure of interventionist forces, the expansion of military bases, and the spread of American nuclear means all present a real danger of turning Asia into an arena for nuclear war.

This explosive situation requires a realistic and rational approach to the question of settling relations among Asian countries. In this connection, peaceful Soviet initiatives and proposals serve as an important factor in uniting the efforts of countries in the region, regardless of their social system, to guarantee peace and security in Asia. The MPR is making a constructive contribution to realizing these goals; it came forward with an initiative to sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, and to hold a conference of these countries with the participation of representatives from the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council.

Strengthening peace in this vast region of the globe requires creation of an atmosphere of trust among Asian countries, establishing good-neighbor relations, and developing cooperation among peoples.

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MEETINGS STRESS GREATER LABOR DISCIPLINE

Goals Outlined at Ulaanbaatar Conference

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] On 20 July the MPRP Central Committee held a conference on questions of strengthening labor discipline at all levels, with the aim of stimulating work to put into practice the decisions of the 6th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee.

Attending the conference were comrades J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, D. Molomjants, T. Ragchaa, B. Dejid, S. Lubsangombo, M. Dash, P. Damdin; heads of ministries, departments, and social organizations; first secretaries of asymag and city party committees; chairmen of executive committees of asymag and city assemblies of people's deputies; and staff workers from the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers.

B. Dejid, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee, gave a report at the conference "On Goals for Intensifying the Campaign for Strengthening Labor Discipline".

The MPRP Central Committee has made the strengthening of labor discipline, and an over-all increase in responsibility among the labor force, key goals in socialist construction. It is directing the attention of party, state, and social organizations, and of our country's communists and workers, toward solving this problem, B. Dejid emphasized.

At the 6th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee comrade Y. Tsedenbal said: "The Central Committee is making major new demands for strengthening party, state, planning, and labor discipline. In spite of several measures that are being implemented centrally and in local areas, the campaign for conscientious discipline has still not become universally established. Strengthening labor discipline is not a short-term campaign; it requires constant, painstaking work. In strengthening labor discipline and order and in increasing organization, it is important to expand the role of labor collectives, to create in each of them an atmosphere in which workers make high ethical demands of one another, and tolerate no violations of discipline. Workers everywhere must be guided by the rule that "conscientious discipline guides and governs man". This directive should become the guiding force behind all our work.

The leaders have received this goal set by the party with ardent enthusiasm and inspiration. They are coming forward with many important proposals directed at stimulating activities to fulfill the goal. Party, state, and social organizations, both centrally and locally, are carrying out significant work to strengthen labor discipline. However, on the whole this work does not go beyond directives and decrees, general discussions and short-term chatter; it is still only in its initial stage. The social, moral, and political significance of this important task is not being explained properly; it is not being organized in such a way that each person can draw the appropriate conclusions for himself. For example, at the Main Administration for Hydrometeorological Services, the Ministry of Transportation, and the Ministry of Trade and Procurement, a formal, irresponsible approach to this work has been observed and its significance is being underestimated.

Work being done by Ulaanbaatar party and administrative organs to strengthen labor discipline is not very effective, especially the work of rayon party committees, rayon executive committees, and the city's social organizations. As a result, there are often cases of violations of labor discipline and law and order in the capital. In our society there is no social basis for violating labor discipline. However, some party and state organizations and their leaders are paying little attention to the problem of strengthening labor discipline; they are not doing enough educational work with each person who violates labor discipline. The most important thing is to work to strengthen labor discipline and order, increase organization and resolve the problems that arise at each work site.

B. Dajid emphasized that in order to raise the work being done to strengthen labor discipline to a new, higher level, it is necessary to learn constantly from the wealth of Soviet experience.

B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee; P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; S. Budragcha, procurator of the MPR; and others also spoke at the conference.

S. Molomjants, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, gave a speech at the conference and presented some specific instructions.

In his speech, comrade D. Molomjants noted that the 6th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee gave a clear analysis of the course of the fulfillment of the program of the current five-year plan and of the results of the fulfillment of the goals for the first half of 1983, and the current condition of animal husbandry; and outlined specific problems that require immediate resolution.

D. Molomjants said that today the primary task of all party and state organizations lies in bringing to each person the decisions of the Central Committee Plenum and the conclusions and directives contained in the speech given by comrade Y. Tsedenbal at the Plenum; and in organizing practical work directed at fulfilling these decisions and directives. The attention of this conference was directed entirely at fulfilling this task. In recent years the

party and government have made a whole series of decisions directed at putting into practice the decisions of party congresses, at improving production efficiency and the quality of labor, at keeping workers in their jobs, and at increasing discipline and responsibility in all areas of work.

Specific work is being done in many collectives to strengthen labor discipline and it is having definite, successful results. However, the situation is not universally favorable in the campaign for a high degree of organization and efficiency in labor and for over-all increases in responsibility; and the work being done is still not effective enough.

D. Molomjants pointed out that the Central Committee is focusing attention on the need to concentrate efforts, both centrally and locally, to increase discipline and responsibility and to improve utilization of work time.

Meeting Emphasizes Increased Productivity

Ulaanbaatar MNTSAME in Russian 1836 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Aug (MNTSAME) -- The tasks of the communists and all workers of Ulaanbaatar in light of the decisions of the July Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee were discussed at a meeting of the city's party and economic activists held here today. Participants in the meeting noted in particular that in order to be successful in implementing the decisions of the MPRP Central Committee Plenum, there must be complete fulfillment of the plan goals for the third, decisive year of the 7th Mongolian Five-Year Plan. A great deal of attention at the meeting was devoted to questions of increasing labor discipline in all sectors of the labor front.

B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee, gave a speech at the meeting. He emphasized that meeting the goal of providing light industry with raw materials and meeting the population's demands for food products depend to a great extent on a steady increase in livestock and an increase in its productivity. The speaker said that it is the sacred duty of communists and all party, state, economic, and social organizations in the capital to make a contribution to developing animal husbandry--an important sector of the MPR's economy.

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ULAANBAATAR CITY PLANNING DEVELOPMENTS DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] The General Plan to Develop the City of Ulaanbaatar up to the year 2000 provides for fundamental reconstruction of the city's communications and engineering installations, and in particular, the system for providing water to the population and industrial enterprises. Dozens of scientific research institutes and construction organizations, not only in the NPPR but also in the Soviet Union, are presently studying this problem.

Cooperation between Mongolian and Soviet scientists and specialists in this area began back in the 1950s. The first draft of the General Plan to develop Ulaanbaatar's water supply and sewer system was developed by Soviet scientists from the State Municipal Water Supply and Sewerage Design Institute; today there is an entire integrated system in operation, supplying the city with water. Over the past 30 years, Ulaanbaatar has changed beyond recognition: in the last 5 years alone, 7 residential microrayons have been built, and dozens of industrial enterprises have been put into operation. The rapid rate of residential and industrial construction brings with it an increased demand for water. Therefore, Mongolian and Soviet scientists and specialists have outlined some long-range measures for supplying the city with water.

In the current five-year plan over 360 million tugriks have been allocated for this purpose. Today Mongolian and Soviet construction workers are preparing to put into operation a reservoir with a capacity of 6000 cubic meters of water; a pumping station; and a water canal 4.5 km long, that is capable of providing water in the near future to all the industrial and residential projects now being built in the western part of Ulaanbaatar.

Furthermore, the technical and economic foundations have been developed for building a dam near the city and a water canal many kilometers long. When these structures are put into operation, the city will not only be provided with water, but scientists believe that there will be a tempering of the city's microclimate.

Today in Ulaanbaatar 400 liters of water are required per resident per day. This indicator is high, but one must take into account that the water source is running low. With this in mind, Mongolian and Soviet scientists and scholars in the field are collaborating fruitfully.

MONGOLIAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 5 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by D. Lombo: "Socialist Integration in Action--The Fruits and Prospects of Cooperation"]

[Text] Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation is expanding and growing deeper every year; it is becoming deeper in content, richer in form, and its effectiveness is increasing steadily.

The amount of technical and economic assistance provided to Mongolia by the Soviet Union will almost double during the current five-year plan over the preceding five-year plan. Using these means, over 340 industrial, agricultural, and other projects will be built; and about 50 joint measures will be implemented, such as the development of technical and economic foundations and planning estimates, organization of various expeditions, and training of the Mongolian national labor force. This includes about 160 projects in agriculture; over 120 projects in industry, the construction industry, transportation, and other sectors of material production; and more than 50 projects in municipal and everyday services, health care, and education. The construction of 77 projects and the reconstruction of 14 will be implemented through the efforts of Soviet construction organizations; and the construction of 214 projects and the reconstruction of 43 will be implemented through the efforts of Mongolian organizations, with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

Recently Mongolian organizations have achieved definite successes in building projects with the technical assistance of the USSR. As a result of the creation of an industrial base for construction in the MPR and the training of skilled construction workers, the amount of construction and installation work in industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the national economy has increased by a factor of more than 6 over the last 10 years. At present, Mongolian organizations are erecting large, technically complex projects, such as combines for mineral wool products and ceramic tile, a soap works, multi-story large-panel buildings, a central city boiler plant, slaughterhouses, and large virgin-land farms.

At recent meetings of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation there has been discussion of questions involving the course of construction of projects for agriculture and

water management, light industry, transportation, housing and municipal services, health care, and education, being carried out by Mongolian organizations with the technical assistance of the USSR. Important decisions have been made at these meetings. For example, between 1981 and 1985 Soviet organizations will provide technical assistance in the construction of 89 agricultural projects and in implementing 14 measures for the further development and improvement of agricultural production. Of these projects, 86 will be put into operation, including state farms in the virgin lands of Dzabhan, Bulgan, and Hentiy aymags; the second stages of 9 state farms; 13,000 sheds for cattle and small livestock; 7000 wells for irrigating 10,000-12,000 hectares of pasture land; inter-association fodder farms with irrigation systems in Gobi-Altay and Hobd aymags; and an inter-association grain farm in Ibs aymag. At state farms and agricultural associations tractor repair shops, technical maintenance centers for agricultural equipment, and seed-cleaning stations will be built; and fodder production enterprises in Bulgan aymag will undergo reconstruction.

During the first two years of the current five-year plan, over 2900 engineering-type watering stations, over 3600 hectares of irrigated land, a mechanized warehouse for seed potatoes at the Baruunharaa state farm, and other projects have been put into operation.

In the area of transportation, with the technical assistance of the USSR, a motor vehicle depot in Choyr; a technical service station for buses in Ulaanbaatar; and bridges over the Selenge, Herlen, Orhon, Baydrag, and Tuul rivers, will be built and put into operation in the current five-year plan. There are also plans to complete within the current five-year plan construction of a technical service station for motor vehicles in Choybalsan, a combine for diesel engine motor vehicles, and to expand the shop for production of spare parts at the motor vehicle repair plant in Ulaanbaatar.

In the current five-year plan the amount of economic cooperation between the MPR and USSR in the area of municipal services is increasing by a factor of more than 10. Mongolian construction organizations, with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, will erect 16 municipal services, water supply, and sewer system projects in 7 cities and aymag centers. Included among these are water storage and treatment installations; a repair shop for domestic electrical appliances in Ulaanbaatar; and domestic services combines in Bulgan, Baruun-urt, Saynshand, and Mandalgobi.

In the first two years of the current five-year plan, with the technical assistance of the USSR, a water storage facility, a reservoir for drinking water, a chlorination installation at the central water storage facility, and water mains have been built and put into operation in Ulaanbaatar. A new stage of the water storage facility and water treatment installations are nearing completion.

The 1981-1985 national economic plan for the MPR calls for 800,000 square meters of living space to be put into use. During the first two years of the five-year plan over 280,000 square meters of living space have been built, including 135,000 square meters of living space built by Mongolian organizations with the technical assistance of the USSR.

Between 1981 and 1985 there are plans to build six projects in the health care field within the framework of Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation. In 1981 and 1982 an oncological center and hospital in Ulaanbaatar were put into operation; new wings are being built onto the third clinical hospital imeni P. N. Shchastin; and an infectious diseases hospital and a mothers' and children's center are being built.

One of the most important achievements of Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation over recent years is the creation in Mongolia of a network of vocational-technical educational institutions that are capable of meeting to a large degree the demands of various sectors of the national economy for skilled workers. Over the last two decades the educational institutions in the MPR system of vocational-technical education have trained and sent into the national economy 125,000 skilled workers. In the current five-year plan, through the construction of new vocational-technical institutions and the reconstruction of existing ones, the number of places available for students has been increased to 22,000 and tens of thousands of skilled workers have been trained. In addition to this, during the same period 7500 people have been trained in vocational-technical schools in the USSR.

The Mongolian-Soviet intergovernmental agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for 1981-1985 calls for construction and expansion of 11 vocational-technical schools. Today vocational-technical schools are being built by Soviet construction trusts in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan, as are vocational-technical schools for training workers in commerce and municipal and domestic services.

At one of the meetings of the Intergovernmental Commission there was discussion of specific questions involving Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in geological exploration operations within the MPR, and decisions were made that were directed at further improvements in the activities of the country's geological services, at improving the efficiency and quality of geological exploration operations, and specifically, of research operations; and at intensification of operations involved in discovering deposits that should start being developed within the next few years.

The formation of the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] joint economic organization and the efficient operation of its enterprises contribute to a significant increase in the extraction of fluorspar and to the creation of favorable conditions for a corresponding increase in the export of this material. In the current five-year plan, through the efforts of Soviet organizations, fluorspar mines are being built in Dzugi-tsagaandel and Bor'ondor; work is being done to increase the capacities of the mine in Berh; and a concentrating factory will be built to process ores.

One of the most important directions in increasing the effectiveness of our utilization of assistance from the Soviet Union is construction of cooperative projects and promptly putting them into operation. In order to do this, it is necessary to have further improvements in the planning of capital construction; an increase in plan discipline; close coordination of construction plans with deadlines for delivery of materials and equipment; a sharp improvement in

control over the course of construction, especially on the part of planning and financial organizations; prompt fulfillment of ministries' and departments' obligations--and those of the clients and contractors.

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CSO: 1819/134

MONCOLIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by V. Saral: "With Fraternal Aid"]

[Text] The unselfish, fraternal aid of the Soviet Union plays a decisive role in the successful development of all sectors of agricultural production in Mongolia.

Operating in Mongolia today are over 40 state farms, agricultural associations, and mechanized dairy farms, built with the assistance of the USSR. They account for half of the production in the state sector of agriculture.

Among the projects being built during the current five-year plan through the efforts of Soviet builders are a number of state farms for the comprehensive development of 150,000 hectares of virgin lands. By 1985 a superior seed-farming enterprise, a number of seed-cleaning stations, warehouses for storing mineral fertilizer, tractor repair shops, and technical service stations will be built.

Over 100 engineering irrigation systems, covering a total area of 22,800 hectares, have been built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. An analysis of data covering many years offers evidence of the possibilities and high efficiency of irrigated farming in the MPR. In different years, the productivity of an irrigated hectare can be 5-6 times higher than a non-irrigated hectare.

In order to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture, capital investments in the current five-year plan will be almost one-third greater than in the last five-year plan. The average annual volume of agricultural production should increase by 22-26 percent.

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BRIEFS

BRICK PRODUCTION--The Darhan Lime and Silicate Brick Works has shipped out 400 million bricks for use at the country's new construction projects. The director of the plant, A. Chultem, said, "This event turned into a labor holiday for our collective. We are increasing our labor productivity constantly. It took almost seven years to provide the country with its first one million bricks. The plant put out the fourth million in just 3 years. We have people working at our plant who are well known throughout the whole country, such as N. Tsedenpil, Hero of Labor of the MPR, member of the Party Central Committee, and deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural." The Darhan plant will put out the fifth million bricks in honor of its 20th anniversary. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1347 GMT 20 Jun 83] 9967

TELEGRAMS SENT--Today Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent telegrams to Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; and to Peng Ren, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, congratulating them on their election to these posts. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1849 GMT 23 Jun 83] 9967

TELEGRAM SENT--Today J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers sent a telegram to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, congratulating him on his recent appointment to that post. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1849 GMT 23 Jun 83] 9967

WOMEN'S MEETING--A meeting of Mongolian women was held here in support of the ideas and goals of the Prague World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War". T. Ciylegma, chief secretary of the Mongolian Women's Committee, along with other speakers, stated at the meeting that under contemporary conditions, when the world situation has become so sharply aggravated through the fault of international imperialism, led by the United States, the role of women and mothers on the planet is growing as never before, in defending present and future generations of people from the threat of nuclear annihilation. Mongolian women and mothers ardently support the forum of peace supporters in Prague and are placing high hopes on the meeting. L. Donjhu, a mother with many children, said at the meeting, "Let our children never know what war is; let the planet be filled with the joyful and happy laughter of children, instead of sobs. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1902 GMT 23 Jun 83] 9967

FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION--A group of Soviet specialists working at a feed farm in Tes sumon, Dzabhan aymag, on behalf of the farm's international collective, reported to the aymag party committee on their 1982-1983 labor achievements in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of Dzabhan aymag. Specifically, the farm's collective achieved large grain harvests in 1982; instead of the planned 8 quintals of grain per hectare, they obtained 9 quintals; and they fulfilled the plan by 115 percent. A total of 14,000 tons of grain and 3135 tons of mixed feed were produced, which exceeds the plan by 4 percent. There was a decrease in the production cost of grain and in hay procurement costs. The spring sowing campaign was completed successfully. In the first 5 months of this year, 5000 tons of mixed feed have been produced, and 50 percent of the annual plan has been fulfilled ahead of schedule, the newspaper TUYAA reports. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 2] 9967

LABOR SEMESTER--There will be 7000 students spending a labor semester in various parts of the country. Their outstanding labor detachments will fulfill work valued at 18 million tugriks, which is significantly higher than last year. Graduates of higher education institutions and technical schools were given travel orders at the beginning of the labor semester to work in the Gobi aymags, a region that is being given special attention by the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League. The first groups of soldiers in the student construction detachments have left for Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League construction sites in the republic. Practice has shown that the labor semester has become a period for students in higher education institutions and secondary specialized education institutions to test the knowledge they have acquired, and to learn out to work in a collective. Last year alone there were 210 youth construction detachments working at over 250 of the country's industrial, agricultural, and cultural projects. The republic's Gobi aymags have been named a zone for special Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League attention. In recent years the patriotic movement of Mongolian students has taken on an international character. Construction detachments from the MPR have worked at leading youth construction projects in the USSR and GDR, and their peers from the Soviet Union, CSSR, and GDR have worked in the construction of the Ulaanbaatar Dairy Combine, state farms, and other projects. This year over 7000 people will be sent to work in various sectors of the country's national economy. Also included in their plans is an extensive agitation and cultural program. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1431 GMT 24 Jun 83; Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 1] 9967

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Today T. Ragchaa, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received heads of delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, who are taking part in the 58th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in Agriculture; the head of the delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is attending the meeting as an observer, was also present. M. Dash, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and S. Sodnomdorj, MPR minister of agriculture, were present at the meeting. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1426 GMT 24 Jun 83] 9967

LAO DELEGATION--Today J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received a government

delegation from Laos, headed by Sali Vongkhamsan, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], chairman of the LPDR State Planning Committee, and chairman of the Lao section of the inter-governmental Lao-Mongolian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. The delegation is taking part in the fourth meeting of the inter-governmental committee. Present at the meeting were D. Gombojab, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian section of the inter-governmental Mongolian-Lao Committee; D. Seldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad; O. Nyama, MPR ambassador to the LPDR, and other officials; as well as the LPDR acting charge d'affaires in the MPR, B. Chaki. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1422 GMT 24 Jun 83] 9967

SUPPORT FOR KOREA--The 18th MPRP Congress put forth a proposal for the signing of a convention on mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among states of Asia and the Pacific. The MPR's proposal, like the Soviet initiative for implementation of measures aimed at developing trust in the Far East, is directed at eliminating the seat of tension in the Korean peninsula. D. Lubsanisharsh, deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Association, stated this in a speech at the meeting held in Ulaanbaatar on the occasion of the opening of the Month for the Support of the Struggle of the Korean People. Participants in this traditional month, that is now being observed for the 20th time, expressed the solidarity of the Mongolian people with the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country on a peaceful, democratic basis. It was noted that imperialism is turning the southern part of Korea into a springboard for its own aggression, and is throwing together a triple alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1906 GMT 24 Jun 83] 9967

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Today an MPR delegation left for Moscow to participate in the work of the 106th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee; the delegation was led by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and the MPR permanent representative to CEMA. The delegation was accompanied to the Rovnitskaya Airport by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; other officials; and A. A. Kondratenko, minister-counselor of the USSR embassy in the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1817 GMT 25 Jun 83] 9967

CONDOLENCES SENT--Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent a telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, expressing condolences on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government, and from himself personally, on the death of Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. The telegram read: "I express our deepest condolences on the death of Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. The memory of comrade Dorticos, an ardent revolutionary and patriot, will remain in our hearts forever." [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1426 GMT 27 Jun 83] 9967

HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL--The regular graduation of students of the Higher Party School imeni D. Sukhe Bator under the MPRP Central Committee was held here. In presenting the diplomas and lapel pins to the new party personnel reinforcements, S. Jalan-aajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, said that the knowledge acquired within the walls of the school is just the foundation of what a party worker on the threshold of his leadership activities should have at his disposal. Therefore, it is necessary to continue in the future to enrich oneself with new knowledge constantly, and to learn from life. Comrade S. Jalan-aajab instructed the Higher Party School graduates to increase their knowledge of the Russian language--the key to assimilating the rich experience of the party and leadership activities accumulated by the CPSU. He focused the graduates' attention on the need to pay particular attention in their work to increasing labor discipline steadily. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1411 GMT 27 Jun 83] 9967

CONGRATULATIONS SENT--Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent a telegram to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, congratulating him on the occasion of that country's national holiday. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1421 GMT 27 Jun 83] 9967

SOVIET SCHOLARS IN MPR--Today Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, received a group of Soviet scholars, led by Academician A. L. Yanshin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; he had a warm, friendly discussion with them. The delegation of Soviet scholars is participating in the regular meeting of the Committee for Cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the two countries. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1816 GMT 29 Jun 83] 9967

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Today a delegation from the Mongolian community, led by Dr. B. Lhamsuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee, director of the Social Sciences Institute under the MPRP Central Committee, and corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences, left Ulaanbaatar for Moscow. The delegation will be taking part in the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Week that is being held in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1343 GMT 4 Jul 83] 9967

AWARD PRESENTED--Today in the House of Government Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, presented the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to Yu. V. Larov, director of the Mongolian-Soviet "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Nonferrous Metals] Economic Association. He was given the high decoration by decree of the MPR People's Great Hural, for his contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and to the work of socialist construction in the MPR. Attending the presentation of the award were P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; other officials; and S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1852 GMT 5 Jul 83] 9967

YEMENI AMBASSADOR--Today Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, received S. A. Ben Huseinun, PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] ambassador to the MPR, at his request. At the meeting Ambassador S. A. Ben Huseinun presented comrade Y. Tsedenbal with a return message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council. The message expressed support for the proposal put forth by the 18th MPRP Congress for signing a convention on mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among states of Asia and the Pacific. M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, was present at the meeting. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1426 GMT 5 Jul 83] 9967 .

HAYING DEADLINES SET--The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee adopted a decree 'On Deadlines for Starting the Haying'. The decree contains a review of haying deadlines which takes into account the country's natural and climatic conditions. The decree stipulates that all the country's farms must finish their haying by 25 September on the basis of an efficient work schedule. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1405 GMT 7 Jul 83] 9967

INTERNATIONAL PIONEER CAMP--Today the festive opening of the international pioneer season was held at the "Nayramdal" international pioneer camp, which is located in the scenic environs of Ulaanbaatar. Every year pioneers from fraternal socialist countries spend their summer vacations at this camp, which was built with means contributed by the MPR Children's Fund. This year the camp received the first pioneers to be sent from Afghanistan. Over 580 children can vacation at "Nayramdal" at one time. The young envoys from fraternal countries spend their vacations joyfully and harmoniously with their Mongolian friends. They have at their disposal a beautiful gymnasium, a playing field, a fine cafeteria, and fresh air. But the main thing is the new friends, and new songs and dances, which they will never forget. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1928 GMT 8 Jul 83] 9967

MPR ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED--Today at the Club imeni V. I. Lenin a festive meeting was held that was dedicated to the 62nd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. It was organized by the USSR Embassy in the MPR and Soviet social organizations. Attending the meeting were D. Maydar, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Dejid, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the MPRP Central Committee; C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; other officials; S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR; and Soviet Embassy staff members. A. A. Kondratenko, minister-counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR, gave a speech at the meeting. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1925 GMT 8 Jul 83] 9967

NEW FINNISH AMBASSADOR--A. Karhilo, newly named Finnish ambassador to the MPR, has arrived in Ulaanbaatar. The ambassador was met at the Buyant-uhaa Airport by S. Tumendemberel, acting department chief of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jul 83 p 1] 9967

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PLANNED--T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and M. Ozaki, Japan's ambassador to the MPR, exchanged notes on a

cultural exchange program between the two countries for 1983. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jul 83 p 1] 9967

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR--M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, received D. A. H. Pearson, Canada's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in connection with the conclusion of the term of his diplomatic assignment. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1858 GMT 9 Jul 83] 9967

FINNISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Today A. Karhilo, newly designated Finnish ambassador to the MPR, presented his diplomatic credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural. During the presentation of credentials, comrade Y. Tsedenbal and Ambassador A. Karhilo exchanged speeches. They then had a discussion. Attending the presentation were T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1901 GMT 9 Jul 83] 9967

MEETING WITH GDR AMBASSADOR--Today D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received the GDR ambassador to the MPR, Heinz Bauer, at his request and had a friendly discussion with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 4 Aug 83] 9967

TSEDENBAL TO BULGARIA--On 4 August Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, flew from Moscow to Bulgaria with his wife. He was vacationing in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He will spend part of his vacation in Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal was escorted to Vnukovo Airport by M. N. Smirnovskiy, deputy department chief of the CPSU Central Committee; Ye. P. Bavrin, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials. L. Hashbat, acting MPR chargé d'affaires in the USSR, and diplomatic staff from the Mongolian embassy also accompanied comrade Y. Tsedenbal to the airport. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, was also among those at the airport. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Aug 83 p 1] 9967

TSEDENBAL ARRIVES IN VARNA--Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, arrived in Varna with his wife on 4 August to vacation in the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal was met at the Varna airport by D. Stanishev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee; D. Popov, first secretary of the Varna district party committee; and other officials. L. Damdinjab, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria was also among those at the airport. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Aug 83 p 1] 9967

DAIRY PRODUCTION DECREE--The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers adopted a decree "On Some Measures to Increase Milk and Butter Production". The decree notes specifically that the goal set by the 18th MPRP Congress for further increases in milk and butter production is being met successfully. Last year milk output increased by almost 35 percent, and butter production by 4 percent over 1980. The decree calls for implementation of a

number of specific measures directed at increasing milk and butter production, at increasing labor activity among animal husbandry workers, and at improving the material incentive system. As of 1983 there is a 10 percent increase in the purchase price of butter. The purchase price for butter produced above and beyond the plan will be increased by 100 percent. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Aug 83 p 1] 9967

FILM FESTIVAL--Today D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture, left Ulaanbaatar for Moscow. At the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography D. Tsebegmid will be participating in the 13th International Film Festival now being held. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1406 GMT 15 Jul 83] 9967

SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEANS--The Mongolian people are expressing their solidarity with and complete support for the just struggle of the Chilean patriots against the bloody regime of Pinochet, and for freedom, independence, and democracy; this was reported in a statement issued by the Mongolian Committee for the Support of the Struggle of Peoples of Latin America. Supported by U.S. military and political aid, the Chilean junta is using repression and terror in its attempt to retain power in this long-suffering country and to suppress the statements by Chile's workers for restoration of democratic norms and human rights and for conducting an economic policy that is in the interests of the country, and not foreign monopolies. Communists, trade union leaders, and other patriots are subject to cruel persecution by Pinochet's butchers, and their lives are in constant danger. But the strength of spirit and the aspirations of the Chilean workers for freedom, democracy and justice cannot be broken by torture or weapons. Graphic evidence of this can be seen in the growing struggle of the Chilean patriots in the country against the fascist Pinochet regime, the statement reports. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jul 83 p 1] 9967

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETS--Pressing problems in the development of social sciences in the MPR were discussed at the regular meeting of the MPR Academy of Sciences held in Ulaanbaatar. Academician S. Natsagdorj, vice-president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, gave a speech at the meeting on the prospects for social sciences in the MPR. Specifically, he noted that social sciences play a large role in the realization of goals of socialist construction in the MPR. Today there are over 300 doctors and candidates of sciences working in scientific research institutes and social sciences institutions. Scholars and scientific associates in this field are concentrating primary attention on an in-depth scientific generalization of the experience of Mongolia's non-capitalist path of development, on working out the important tasks of socialist construction in the country, and on extensive study of the history and culture of the Mongolian people. They have produced dozens of joint fundamental studies, monographs and recommendations, the academician noted. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jul 83 p 4]

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